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THE NEW NORTH.

The Most Widely Circulated Paper Published in Northern Wis.

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ADDITIONS BEING BUILT

The New Rhinelander Manufacturing Co. Is Getting Their Shop Ready for Business—Parker in Charge.

The Rhinelander Manufacturing Co. has begun work at the Kirk Plant and is now putting in foundations for additions to be used as dry kilns and storage warehouses, etc. The work is in charge of a gentleman who came from Fond du Lac for that purpose. The directors of the company at their meeting a few days ago elected W. E. Brown, president; F. S. Robbins, vice-president; and F. E. Parker, secretary and treasurer. It is expected that the new additions and the change of the interior of the factory will be completed in a short time; when the work of building refrigerators will begin. One half the amount subscribed by citizens has been called for and is being promptly paid in. A man is engaged in procuring suitable timber for the institution and it will be ready to start in good shape. Everything looks favorable for the success of this enterprise and it is certainly hoped that it will be a money making affair, as it will have considerable effect upon the future of Rhinelander getting new industries. The superintendency of the concern will be in the hands of a man who has had long experience in the manufacture of refrigerators and has ample ability and industry to make this a complete success, as has been his former enterprises. A number of men are now at work at the factory site and the force will be considerably increased next week. Mr. Parker is temporarily in charge of everything and will push matters until the new superintendent arrives.

SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENCY.

Large Registration of Ladies May Indicate Surprises in Result of this Ballot.

The registration of women who declare by that act that they intend to vote on school officers for the state and county has been pretty heavy in this city. Overeight hundred names are on the lists, which of course may greatly effect the election of a county superintendent and have some bearing on the state superintendency. There is no question here in the county affair as to the efficiency of the two nominees. Mr. Mason has many things in his favor in appealing to the voters for support and will undoubtedly win by a good sized majority. He has had abundant experience both in this county and in another state as superintendent. He has nothing on his hands to interfere at all with constant attention to his duties. He is an old "vet." of the civil war, and to speak plainly and squarely of the matter, he needs the job. He made a good superintendent before and will do so again.

Opposed to Working Men Voting.

Senator D. E. Riordan of Eagle River was in the city one day last week arguing a case before Judge Silverthorn. It appears that the county board of supervisors, who are mostly all Democrats had cut off an election precinct in Vilas county, defranchising nearly half of the voters of that town. Senator Riordan was here trying to restore the election precinct, so that his people could vote. Judge N. A. Colman appeared for the county board. The Democrats are in favor of the working man and his rights as long as it suits their purpose. Now that the working man generally votes the Republican ticket, the Democrats are opposed to his voting at all. At least those Democrats composing the county board of Vilas county seem to feel that way.—Merrill Advocate.

Families Leave for Washington.

Arthur Buffion, who has been in the employ of the Wixon-Bronson Lumber Co. for a long time, left Wednesday night for Big Lake, Washington, where he will work for the same concern in that city. Mr. Buffion will make his home in that city and expects to move his family there in a short time. Some of the other employees who will accompany him are Jim Dillett, Amile Buffion, John McMann, Clement Flynn and Ed. O'Donnell. They all go to remain if they like the country and work. Rhinelander's loss is considerable to have such crews go away, and we wish they could find it profitable and best to remain with us. The best we can do, however, is to wish them success and happiness in their new homes, and hope sincerely that some other good men with good families will take their places amongst us.

Working Men are Scarce.

The Soo Company have begun operations on their work of extending tracks for the new division here. They have a force of men as large as they can get at work on the grading, and the man in charge complains that labor is particularly scarce and that they would like to secure a good many more men. Nothing has been heard here since last week of their plans or intentions as to just what will eventually be done, but we hope soon to have from them a complete statement of the size of the division and the time it will take to do all the work necessary to have it in running order. One thing is certain, that it will be the best institution for Rhinelander which has come here for a good while.

Leave for Big Lake, Wash.

Clement Flynn, John McMann and Albert Stitzloff left here Monday night for Big Lake, Wash., where they will be employed in the mill there to be operated by Day, Wixson & Bronson, all of whom have been in the lumber business here for years. Mr. Flynn will look after the engine and steam plant of the mill and Mr. McMann will assist him. Mr. Stitzloff has acted as fireman at the Rice & Thrall mill here for the past year and will work in the Big Lake mill in the same capacity. Mr. Flynn's family will leave as soon as a suitable building is secured at the new location.

She's a radiant, witching, wondrous gem that beautiful, blushing wife of mine. She is an angel on earth, so you can be, only take Rocky Mountain Tea. J. J. Reardon.

A TALK WITH THE VOTERS.

The campaign is practically over. The excitement between now and Tuesday night will be furnished by roorbacks, claims and a general hurrah by both sides. Not much attention is ever paid by voters to these just-before-election sensations, and it is not likely that the situation will change much from what it is today. The claims of committees having in charge the work of the state campaign are much less positive and much less in number than is ordinarily the case. This indicates the feeling of uncertainty which the loud talk of bolts has made. We do not believe there is any question as to the election of Governor LaFollette and the entire Republican state ticket, regardless of all claims or talks of bolts and disaffection which are made in almost every locality of the state. The Republican candidates will win by a good majority if Republican voters go to the polls. Gov. LaFollette and his methods are disliked by many men who are conscientious and honest believers in the principles of the party and who are for the prosperity of the country and for the permananey of Republican rule in the future, and that will hold them from voting for a Democratic governor.

The state fight has been extended by extremists until there really threatens to be something of a bolt on congressmen and members of the legislature. It has not reached the county ticket in Oneida to any alarming extent. We believe firmly that Oneida county will give a substantial majority of upwards of six hundred. Nothing can prevent this except the stay-at-home vote among Republicans. If the voters go to the polls Tuesday, there is no danger as to what Oneida county will do. The farmers and the laboring men of this county are Republicans. The duty of every good party man who desires success, not only for this year but to strengthen the party for the future, is to see that the vote is gotten out. Let every man who believes in the wisdom of Republican policies of government and in continuing in power men who will stand at the back of President Roosevelt in his efforts to give this nation a government of the people, by the people and for the people, see to it that their neighbors and their friends attend the polls and register their choice; see to it that Webster E. Brown, who not only calls for the support of Oneida county through local pride, but who stands squarely with the national administration in all its works for the progress and welfare of the whole country, receives every vote that it is possible for him to obtain. They should see to it that A. L. Osborne, candidate for the Assembly, is elected by a good round majority. His defeat would mean a vote from this district against John C. Spooner for the Senate. No factional fight or bickerings should be allowed to change the vote on Spooner.

As to the county ticket, every man mentioned by the Republicans should be elected and he will be. Chas. Asmundsen, candidate for sheriff, is a capable man; he understands the duties of the office thoroughly and he will discharge them faithfully. R. M. Douglass, candidate for treasurer has been tried in the position and has filled it capably. The same can be said of County Clerk Carr, and Register of Deeds McLaughlin, and of Court Clerk Sturdevant. F. M. Mason, candidate for Superintendent of Schools, full well understands the duties the duties of the position, having filled the office before. Sam. S. Miller is one of our best men and best lawyers. He will make a good county attorney. D. H. Vaughan, present county surveyor, of course needs no recommendation as to capabilities, like Chas. DeCanter, the candidate for coroner. He discharges well the few duties that fall upon him in that capacity. Every one of these men are capable and in no case is there a charge of incapacity to perform the duties or of any reason why they should be beaten, except that someone else wants the office. Republicans should stand by the Republican ticket. They were fairly nominated and will discharge the duties of their respective offices with credit to themselves and satisfaction of the people. There is no reason to deprive them of your vote. We firmly believe that every candidate will be elected and that Oneida county will give a good account of herself next Tuesday. It will if Republicans do their duty.

HIGH SCHOOL LOCALS

[RAY WILSON, Reporter.]

The Cicero class is to take a final examination in Caesar Thursday.

The girls' literary society held a special meeting after school Thursday.

The first German class began to read from their German readers this week.

The English literature class in its study of Shakespeare is reading Julius Caesar.

Prof. Lowell's American history class has begun the study of the Revolutionary war.

A second High school team has been organized for the purpose of practicing against the first team.

A committee of the girls' literary society met Wednesday night for the purpose of drawing up a constitution.

Clayton Vaughan is acting as captain of the foot ball team this week, as Arthur Chatterton is absent from school on account of sickness.

The Rhinelander High school foot ball team play at Antigo Saturday, Nov. 1. We are going to win the game but we will have to play to do it.

The interest of the High school scholars in the present campaign was shown last Friday afternoon when nearly half the members of the school attended the speech of Governor LaFollette.

A large box of labratory supplies were received this week. It is a fact that is not generally known that the Rhinelander High school has as good a physical labratory as any High school in the state.

Four of the High school boys, Arthur Langdon, Clayton Vaughan, Webster Brown and Ray Wilson, celebrated their over Sunday vacation by going up to Tomahawk Lake and coming fifty miles down the Wisconsin river. On the way down they had the good luck to bag ten ducks and a mink.

The program committee of the girls' literary society have arranged a pleasing program for Friday, Oct. 31, which is as follows:

Essay, "Liszt, the Famous Musician".....Blanche Matteson
Music, "Memory".....Dot Barnes
Duet with music, "Sorrow Makes the Heart More Tender".....
.....Fae Shafer and Lillian Foster
Solo with music, "I'll Be Your Rainbow".....Ethel Annis
Music, "Remember Me".....
.....Beatrice Barnes

Change of Date.

The Women's club meeting which was to have been held the first Tuesday in November will be held the first Thursday in the month instead, owing to Tuesday being election day. The meeting will be held at the court house and a report of the Ashland convention will be read.

Logs Wanted.

Maple, Birch, Pine, Norway, Tamarack, Hemlock and Basswood logs, also cedar posts, poles and shingle bolts wanted. BONNIWELL LBR. CO.

WALTZES OF THE ELITE

The City's Fashionable Ones Gave the Swellest Party of the Year—Music of Hall's Orchestra Grand.

The social dancing party given at the Armory Friday evening of last week under the direction of A. S. Pierce, S. R. Stone, T. C. Wood and several other young men of the city was a marked success. The music was furnished by Hall's twelve piece orchestra of Fond du Lac, and the selections rendered were all up-to-date and enthusiastically received. Especially were the harp waltzes led by Prof. Hall enjoyed, some of the numbers being repeated time after time at the request of the dancers.

Thirty-five couples attended the dance and while the attendance was slightly below that expected, the deficiency was so small that it was not noticed by those who signed the guarantee list. Those who attended are unanimous in saying that the music furnished was as good as any ever heard in the city.

Dainty refreshments were served at the midnight hour under the direction of Mrs. Chas. Chafee. Pickles, sandwiches, coffee, sherbet and cake being dealt out to the couples.

The Armory had been used during the afternoon for LaFollette's speech and a great deal of work was necessary on the part of the janitor to get the floor, in shape for the evening program, yet when the first two-step was started out, the floor of the big hall was as smooth as wax could make it, and with the splendid music there was nothing to mar the occasion.

Among those who attended the dance from out of the city were: J. C. Palmer and Dr. Harris of Lac du Flambeau; Fred. Jeffries, Janesville; Henry Nagle, Pelican; Miss Jessie Ely, Pelican; Miss Alice Harrison, Green Bay.

With the Arion dance three weeks ago and the party last week and the Armory party to be given a week from Friday, lovers of dancing in this city will have no complaint to make.

Tell the News if You Want it Told.

What a queer thing it is that people will pretend that they care nothing for newspaper notices and yet feel such keen disappointment and sometimes irritation that they or some of their doings are overlooked. A newspaper delights to hear of occurances or trips which will make a notice, even if it is only two lines long. There is nothing immodest in giving the paper news even if it does concern yourself. Write a postal card, use the 'phone, or tell some of the office force. We will receive the information with thanks and print it every time.

Back from Michigan.

E. B. Crofoot came down from Whitedale, Mich., Saturday, after having put in the past three months looking after the cut in the sawmill of Jno. Godkin at that place. The mill there is located between two rivers and the logs were hauled to the mill in rafts by horses. The weather lately has been so stormy in that locality that it was not possible to obtain a supply of logs sufficient to keep the mill in operation and it is understood that the property is at present shut down.

MAY GET BIG CONTRACT

Stevens & Sons are Contemplating Taking a Cut of Over Two Hundred Million Feet in Alabama.

A deal involving the handling of a large timber plant in Alabama is being considered by the Stevens people here. It is a plant belonging to Alexander and the Hixon interests at Sumpter. It has been under the management, since starting, of E. R. LeFevre, formerly of this county. He has decided to leave and the proposition to do the logging, railroading, sawing and delivering the lumber on cars is now being considered by Stevens. Will and Charlie expected to leave for there this week to look over the plant, but will not go for some few days yet as the owners cannot be there before. It is a large proposition involving upwards of 200,000,000 feet of timber and would mean years of work. No definite arrangements regarding the matter will be made until the Stevens have investigated the matter there. While we all dislike to see our mill men and others contemplate a change of location, we are all glad to have them do well in new fields if they go. If they think well of the situation and go south, we hope they will make a barrel of money, and from what has been heard of the proposition it seems reasonable.

A NEW DRUG STORE.

New Establishment to be Located on Davenport street in Newell Building.

This city is soon to have a new drug store, which will be located in the Newell building on Davenport street. Frank Kretlow, who formerly filled the position of pharmacist in the drug store of Anderle & Hinman, will conduct the new establishment, which will be thoroughly up-to-date in all its appointments.

Mr. Kretlow filled the position as pharmacist in the Reardon store here about three years ago and has also acted as pharmacist in the southern part of the state and at the Menlota Asylum for the Insane. He is a clean, capable and energetic young man and qualified to care for all propositions that come to him in the drug line.

Young Man Passes Away.

Charles Regal, aged twenty-one, a resident of the Town of Pelican, died at the hospital Saturday night as the result of a broken blood vessel in his brain which snapped Thursday afternoon while he was at work for the Geo. E. Wood Lumber Co. at Woodboro. The young man was brought to the hospital immediately after the happening but his life slowly ebbed away.

The funeral was held at the Catholic church Tuesday morning at 10:00 o'clock, Rev. Fr. P. Schmitz conducting the services which were attended by the grief stricken relatives and the sorrowing friends of the deceased.

The remains were interred in the Catholic cemetery.

Attend the Women's Club Gathering.

A party of real ladies attended the annual meeting of the State Federation of Women's Clubs at Ashland first of the week. Mrs. C. R. Lee, Mrs R. R. Lewis and Mrs. Kleckner attended on behalf of the Women's club and Mrs. Lawrence and Mrs. Squier attended on behalf of the Monday club. Other ladies who were there were Mesdames E. D. Brown, T. B. McIndoe, W. E. Brown, A. W. Shelton, Arthur Taylor, Howard Robbins.

Steam Laundry Again in Operation.

The many patrons of the Model Steam Laundry were pleased to note that the work this week would be done here instead of at Wausau where Mr. Hanel, the proprietor, has been sending it since the fire which forced him out of his plant about four weeks ago. The finish put on the shirts, collars and cuffs by the Wausau outfit did not suit as well as did the local work here.

The front part of the building has been materially changed and there is considerably more room than formerly, making the handling of finished work much more convenient than heretofore.

A $100 Prize.

Given to the highest individual score at the Lawler bowling alleys every night from now on. The balls have been turned over, Vulcanized fibre finger holes have been set in them. The alleys have been planed down and refinished and are as level as a floor. As this is the season for a new game we advise should get with Lawler in favor with both sexes.

Arion Club Dance Nov. 7.

Schmidt's Rhinelander orchestra will play for a dance at the Armory Friday evening, Nov. 7, which is to be given by the boys of Company L under the direction of Lieutenant A. J. Lathe. The orchestra comes highly recommended and is made up of eleven men, Leo H. Salisbury being the conductor. Tickets for the party will be sold at Skelgar's store.

George Ramery came down from Flambeau Saturday to pick up his household goods and get ready for his removal to that place. Mr. Ramery has been acting as shipping clerk for the Flambeau Lumber Co. for the past summer and has decided to move his family there. He left Tuesday morning and his wife and daughter Esther leave Saturday.

Mr. Ramery has made his home in this city for the past thirteen years, the past eleven years of which he has held the position as shipping clerk for Brown Bros.' Lumber Co. Mr. and Mrs. Ramery are well known here and their many friends regret their departure.

New Feature at the Lock Factory.

Leonard Schmit, an experienced electroplater, arrived in the city from Chicago last week to work in the lock factory of the Rhinelander Builders' Hardware Co. A four horse power dynamo and nickel vats have recently been installed in the factory and all sorts of plating will be done there hereafter instead of sending it away as has been the rule heretofore.

THE STORY TELLER

KISS HIM.

Curly-headed little boy,
Tired of talk and tired of toy,
Tattered face, not clean, may be,
Reckless little fellow he:
Kiss the gathering tears away,
Let not rainfall spoil his day.

Do you know that just a kiss
In a weary world like this,
Given to a little child,
Thought to be so rough and wild,
May direct a lengthened life
From the paths of sin and strife?

See! the cunning little face
Looks at you with its winsome grace;
Like a crocus in the snow
Does the brightness overflow
All the chill and gloom—and this
Is the harvest of a kiss!

Scamp curled, with eyes of blue,
Heart of love, with spirit true—
Willful, wayward, frolicsome, wild,
Just because he is a child:
Love—you cannot love amiss,
Give the little one a kiss.
—B. F. M. Sours, in Christian Work.

The Decision of the Emperor

By DAGNEY MAJOR

"TO be shot at dawn; those are your orders, sire!"

"Yes, general. There will be no reprieve," said Napoleon, quietly, with a frown, and his chin on his breast.

A momentary gleam of satisfaction, nay, triumph, for an instant flashed across Gen. Lazelle's face. It did not escape the eagle eye of Napoleon, which saw everything.

"A clear case of desertion?" queried Napoleon sharply.

"Yes, sire. He, a drummer in your own guards, was found hiding among the rocks near the Somossierra pass after yesterday's engagement."

"Found by whom, general?"

"By his own corporal. The prisoner admits running away."

"One of my guards, too," said the emperor, sadly. "I thought they were all proof against fear. What is his age, general?"

"Eighteen."

"He is young, but—well, general, he must pay the penalty—at dawn tomorrow."

Gen. Lazelle saluted.

"Send his corporal to me immediately."

It was the day after the Somossierra pass engagement. The enemy had been routed from an almost impregnable position by the combined forces of the Spanish and French. A superb dash from the enemy's trenches by the pick of Napoleon's guards and Spanish infantry had carried the day—a day that will stand out conspicuously in the history of the peninsular war.

The emperor's heart kindled when he thought of it.

"My brave guards, it was you who won the battle, not I! Ah! my guards. They are magnificent," he thought.

He sat at a small table in his tent. Writing materials were at hand, and he had just signed the deserter's death warrant. The plain black chapeau was at his side and his uniform was that of a general. There was nothing to indicate his high rank save the Legion of Honor which decorated his breast, and that wonderful face with its fierce eyes and square jaws, which, once seen, were never forgotten.

"You summoned me, sire," said a voice, interrupting the emperor's train of thought. The corporal for whom he sent stood at the salute.

"Yes, corporal," returned the emperor, looking up. "Ah! Corporal Gavairre," he added, with an almost imperceptible smile, "still at it?"

"Still fighting for my emperor, sire. Heaven grant I may yet go through as many campaigns as I have already done."

The grim old martinet, who had fought in numerous engagements, was a favorite of the emperor's. Gavairre stood motionless, but pale. Napoleon noticed it.

"I want particulars of the deserter," said Napoleon, closely scanning the features of the corporal. "What is his name?"

"Gavairre, sire."

A slight tremor passed over Napoleon.

"A relation of yours?"

"Son, my emperor."

Again the hawklike eyes of the great leader flashed and seemed to pierce Gavairre through and through.

Then came silence.

"It is unfortunate, my corporal."

There was no answer, save for the jerky, labored breathing of Gavairre. The tone of voice in which the last words were spoken meant volumes. The corporal could have borne a torrent of abuse. The stinging, biting sarcasm was worse than anything.

"Repeat all you know," said the emperor, coldly.

"A corps of your imperial guards stood at the entrance of the Somossierra pass in the early hours of yesterday morning," began the corporal, in halting, measured tones. "A volley of musketry rang out, followed by another and another, right down the ravine. The guards paused, and drew back. Then a drummer stepped slowly forward, quickly beating the charge. A cheer rang out, and the men, daunted for awhile, were thrilled. They began to advance. The drummer still beat the charge with his right hand—his left was shot away. The men steadily marched on, and then they saw their beloved emperor on his charger. That instilled them with fresh courage. They rushed the ravine. In the excitement and melee the drummer, in the thick of the shot and shell, lost his head—and, well, sire, you know the rest," concluded Gavairre, white as death.

The hitherto impassive countenance of the emperor kindled with momentary enthusiasm.

"I remember the incident, corporal. Who was the drummer?"

"My son, sire."

"Your son is a brave fellow. How came he to desert?"

"It was his first taste of shot, sire. He confesses he tried to run away."

"Does Gen. Lazelle know of the Somossierra incident?"

"Yes, my emperor."

A look of anger passed over Napoleon's face. He remembered the general's intensely satisfied expression when the death warrant was handed him.

"He never mentioned it to me, my corporal. It was an important omission. It was unjust, Gavairre," put in the emperor, suddenly, "what I ask you is for no ears but yours. Perhaps it may be irrelevant to the subject and contrary to strict military discipline, but—I am emperor." The last words were proudly said.

"Listen! Do you know if your son has offended Gen. Lazelle in any way?"

Lazelle had risen from the ranks. In those days promotion was swift, however humble the soldier's birth.

"Sire, they are rivals in the game of love," answered Gavairre.

"Ah!"

The exclamation escaped the emperor almost unawares. In a moment he gained complete self-possession and was once more calm, inflexible, impassive.

"Sire, sire!" cried the corporal, suddenly, forgetting all save his son, or in whose presence he was, and flinging military discipline to the winds by kneeling at the emperor's feet; "a word from you, my emperor—"

"Gavairre! You forget you are a corporal in my guard," said Napoleon, icily.

In a moment the man rose, and once more stood at the salute, pale, motionless.

Silence once more. Nothing could be heard but the thumping of the corporal's heart, which beat as fast as his son's drumsticks.

"The warrant for his execution has been sent in. I signed it half an hour ago, my corporal," began Napoleon at length. "He must pay the penalty, if only as an example to others."

"A WORD FROM YOU, MY EMPEROR."

"As you say, my emperor."

"That's all, corporal."

The man turned to go.

"One moment, Gavairre."

Napoleon wrote a hurried note, signed and sealed it.

"Deliver this to the head of your son's guards at once. I promise nothing, mind you—hold out no hope, Capt. Gavairre."

"Captain, sire?"

"You are captain from this moment. Go."

The gray shadows of the early dawn crept stealthily over the camp. Faint sounds of life once more began to be heard; men moved about and guards were changed. Presently the steady but muffled tramp, tramp of eight men, with leaded rifles, a captain and a prisoner with his right arm bound, his left in a rough sling, and eyes bandaged, approached a ready dug grave, near which stood a group of silent men, among whom were Napoleon and Gen. Lazelle, there for the purpose of seeing that all was properly carried out.

"Halt!"

The prisoner was deadly pale. He showed no other sign of fear. He stood still and erect to the eight rifles leveled at him.

"Ready!" The command rang out sharp and clear.

"Present!"

"Fire!" The volley was simultaneous. The smoke rolled slowly away.

The prisoner remained standing, calm, motionless, but, if possible, paler than ever.

"What has happened?" whispered Lazelle. "Some one has blundered."

"It is well," said the emperor, calm and impassive as ever. "The rifles were loaded with blank cartridges. Gavairre's punishment will suffice. The shock has been great."

"But, sire," expostulated the general, in a fever, "it is—"

"Silence, general! it was my order!" thundered the emperor.

Lazelle saluted, meeting with difficulty the hawklike gaze of Napoleon.

The sun was just rising.—Chicago Tribune.

Tears Act as a Tonic.

Tears have their function like every other fluid of the body. Nothing cleanses the eye like a good, salty shower bath, and medical art has followed nature's law in this respect, advocating the invigorating solution for any distressed condition of the optics. Tears do not weaken the sight, but improve it. They act as a tonic to the muscular vision, keeping the eye soft and limpid; and it will be noticed that those in whose eyes sympathetic tears gather quickly have brighter and more tender orbs than others.

For Future Comparison.

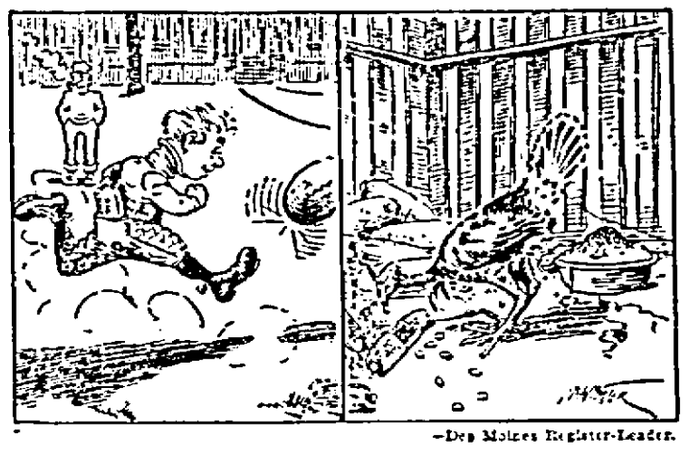
A woman recently offered the Chicago public library a remarkable gift. It consists of 1,000 menus, each from a different hotel or restaurant. Some are from Hungary, China, Japan and Russia. The donor stipulates that the menus are to be kept sealed until 1920, as it is her desire that the coming generations may see what their ancestors ate.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Good as His Word.

Mortified Bridegroom—You told me your father's wedding present would be a check for four figures.

Blushing Bride—Well, isn't $11.26 four figures?—Chicago Tribune.

GOING INTO TRAINING.



—Des Moines Register-Leader.

PUNGENT PARAGRAPHS.

As to Distance.—Weary Willie (on the track)—"Say, pard, kin youse tell me how fur it is t' th' next station?" Busted Actor—"Sure. It's just 287,349 cross ties and a big ditch."—Detroit Free Press.

"When a man of 20 considers a woman, he thinks of her beauty, but at 30 he thinks of her loquacity." "What does he think at 40?" "Oh, he thinks only of himself by that time."—Indianapolis News.

"I've read that the first man who ever carried an umbrella in the streets, over a hundred years ago, was mobbed." "By people who wanted to be the first to borrow it, I suppose?"—London Tit-Bits.

It Always Depends.—"Do you write poetry?" she asked. "Well, that depends," he replied. "Depends on what?" "Depends on whether you take the evidence of my friends or the editors," he replied.—Chicago Post.

Ascum—"What's your objection to Markley as treasurer of our loan association?" Borroughs—"He isn't sufficiently careful. He doesn't use any judgment at all. Why, he has loaned me a 'fiver' many a time."—Philadelphia Press.

Martha—"I don't see what you can have against Ella Styner. Everybody speaks well of her. I'm sure that tells greatly in her favor." Aunt Hannah—"Not at all. It only tells well of the people who are so charitable as to keep their opinions to themselves."—Boston Transcript.

Lovers' Quarrel.—Beryl—"Cholly is nothing if not up to date. He said to Ethel—" Sibyl—"But I thought they had quarreled." Beryl—"So they did. But he told her their quarrel was a 'wireless' one." Sibyl—"How did it resemble wireless telegraphy?" Beryl—"Because they had 'words over nothing.'"—Baltimore Herald.

How High Birds Fly.

The height to which birds fly even in the finest weather is likely to be grossly exaggerated. Inaccurate persons commonly talk of seeing wild fowl "miles high," oblivious of the fact that their normal vision would not at such range include birds at all. Balloonists have good opportunities for something like exact observations, and some aeronauts have, in fact recorded interesting statistics of bird flight altitude. Hergesell, of Strasburg, encountered an eagle at the height of nearly two miles, while he also found storks and buzzards at something just short of 1,000 yards.—New York Tribune.

Plays Piano for Forty Hours.

News comes from Padua of an astonishing pianistic feat. From Sunday morning at seven o'clock till Monday at 11 p. m. a pianist of the name of Bancia kept the piano going, executing by heart 250 different compositions. He made only two stops of ten minutes during the time. The only refreshments he took were in liquid form, including a sort of medicament of his own composition.—London News.

Seaweed Town.

Cookstown is a seaweed settlement in Alaska. It was originally built of clay bricks, but the action of the sea salt, with which the air is heavy, caused the bricks to crumble away, and in their place were substituted slabs of seaweed mixed with salt, compressed and baked.—Chicago Post.

SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

The best cheese made in Switzerland is usually exported and is seldom to be had even in the famous hotels of that country.

Over 10,000 hogsheads of tobacco are now in store at Liverpool, which has the largest tobacco warehouse in the world.

More than half the quantity of cheese imported into Britain comes from Canada. Improved cheese rooms are now being fitted on the big liners.

The Kansas City Journal reports that a grower of ginseng at Houston, Mo., netted $17,000 from two acres of that valuable root, which is in great demand in China.

Making oxalic acid out of sawdust is the work of 12 British manufactories, six German, one French, and one Belgian. Yellow and white pine-dust is the best material.

A Danish inventor has succeeded in producing chemically a new material for plastic art, "terralit." It can be made to look like copper, marble, bronze, porcelain, or ceramic ware.

It is asserted that if new tinware is rubbed with fresh lard and then thoroughly heated in the oven before it is used it will never rust afterward, no matter how much it is put in the water.

The total volume of business done by the mail order houses of Chicago is about $40,000,000 a year. One firm in Chicago does a trade of $15,000,000; another $12,000,000. It is a cash business.

There is a great difference in the price of the various grades of varnish, says the Philadelphia Record. In speaking of this the other day a varnish salesman said: "I could show you two brands and unless you were familiar with the trade you couldn't tell them apart. They look exactly alike, and yet one sells for $200 a barrel, and the other you can buy for $10. The most expensive varnish is used on articles of very fine furniture, and especially on pianos. It should last for 15 years, at least. Put the cheapest varnish on a piano and it wouldn't last three months, because it isn't for that purpose. But it has its uses just the same."

Large Imports of Precious Stones.

This is a busy season among importers of precious stones, and they are doing a business this year that is unprecedented. Appraiser Whitehead, of New York, says that the appraised value of precious stones imported through that port since January 1 last was about $16,250,000. Of this sum fully $2,000,000 was for imports since the beginning of August. This was far beyond the record of any previous year. All sorts of precious stones are included in these figures, but they are chiefly diamonds, with pearls a good second on the list.—Jewelers' Circular.

Verified.

"I have no head for mathematics," remarked young Borem the other evening.

"That's what I told mamma yesterday," rejoined the girl with the fluffy hair.

"How did you happen to dish out that information?" asked the young man.

"Mamma asked what I thought of you as a prospective suitor," replied the fair maid, "and I told her you didn't count."—Chicago Daily News.

News—What It Is and What It Ought to Be

By HORATIO W. SEYMOUR,
Veteran Newspaper Man and Editor of the Chicago Chronicle.

News ought to be and is information which is interesting to everybody or to somebody. It is almost as difficult to define news with accuracy as it is to describe an agreeable perfume or to convey to another an idea of the charm of one whose manners are capivating.

REAL NEWS must of necessity carry with it an element of surprise. A newspaper article may relate to persons or to things, but it cannot be news if it has been treated of before, if no new light is thrown upon the subject or if mere discussion and opinion are made to take the place of facts.

Something is happening to somebody or to something all of the time, and in the degree that these somebodies and somethings are known to others the narration of these happenings becomes news of interest. Under this definition it will be seen that news must relate to persons and things that are known as well as appeal to persons who know. There can be no news of much moment which does not appeal to the reader through acquaintance, interest or humanity.

It follows, of course, that a great deal of the matter which appears in the newspapers is not news. This is true, and it is true also that nobody pretends that it is news. The newspaper must be published at stated hours and, whether there is news or not, its columns must be filled. To this end it draws upon every resource at its disposal, making the most of such news as it may obtain and aiming, where it cannot inform its readers, at least to entertain them.

NEWS IS "GOOD STUFF," as any old newspaper man will tell you. Any fact or event concerning anybody or anything known to others, or in which others may reasonably be supposed to have an interest, which can be displayed upon the pages of a newspaper as soon as possible after its development, is news, in my opinion.

H. W. Seymour

A PUBLIC CHRISTENING.

The Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad will Let the Public Choose a Name for Its Elegant New Chicago Train.

In reply to Shakspeare's famous query, "What's in a name" the Minneapolis & St. Louis road has decided that there's a good deal in just the right title, especially when it comes to trains. On Nov. 2 the M. & St. L. is to inaugurate its new service through Minnesota, Iowa and Illinois to Chicago and inasmuch as the new train is for the benefit of the public, A. B. Cutts, general passenger agent of the M. & St. L. has decided to let the public do the christening.

For the best name submitted for the new train, a prize of one bright $20 gold piece will be paid.

In addition, if the best name is submitted by a public school pupil, there will be a $5 gold piece for the prize winner beside the $20 coin. Mr. Cutts makes this special inducement to the children because he believes the youngsters are full of bright ideas which should be encouraged.

The past decade has seen giant strides made in the art of car building. Luxuries which only a few years ago were supposed to be reserved for millionaires have been provided to obviate the discomforts of travel and to attract tourists to some particular route. With the palatial train, came the custom of names which suggested in some way the character of the equipment, or were appropriate to the road. Thus the B. & O. road has the Royal Blue; the Lehigh Valley, the Black Diamond Express; the New York Central, the Empire State Express, which found its way onto the Pan American postage stamps; the Canadian Pacific, the Imperial Limited and so on through the catalogue of expresses, limiteds and flyers.

The new train of the M. & St. L. is the latest work of the Pullman company to be introduced by any Twin City-Chicago line, and that means it embodies all the best and latest ideas with regard to luxury, comfort and elegance. In addition to the sleepers and coaches it has a library and buffet car which is a veritable club house on wheels. Going into Chicago a diner will be attached for breakfast and dinner will be served in the evening under a similar arrangement. The interior finish of the train is uniform, being mahogany, and the exterior is done in the handsome, dark olive green which is so artistically employed by the Pullman company.

The name for this train must be pat and euphonious; it must stick in the mind of the traveler who hears it and it must trip gracefully from the tongue. It may be based upon the character of the train, the name of the road or of the terminal cities or it may be just a name that sounds so well that people will like to say it. These are the only specifications for this matter of making a name can not be hedged about by hard and fast rules. However, Mr. Cutts has absolute confidence that the public will make him spend his $20 or $25, as the case may be, to good advantage. All suggestions should be sent to A. B. Cutts, at the Guaranty building, Minneapolis, before Oct. 31.

WOMAN'S NURSE CORPS.

Surgeon General Rixey Favors Its Establishment for the United States Navy.

The first annual report of Surgeon General Rixey shows that the health of the navy and marine corps was good throughout the last fiscal year, the percentage of sick and the death rate being lower than for several years. The most important recommendation of the report perhaps is that congress provide for the establishment of a woman's nurse corps for the navy to consist of one superintendent, eight head nurses, 16 first-class and 24 second-class nurses, these numbers to be increased at the discretion of the secretary. The surgeon general says:

"That women are the superiors of men for the work of nursing there can be no question, and the objection that they are not compatible with military conditions can scarcely apply to institutions of the character of our large naval hospitals."

The surgeon general also makes a strong plea for the appointment of dentists for the navy, pointing out that many otherwise good recruits for the service are lost for lack of dental care.

LIMIT GAMBLING LOSSES.

American Club in London Puts a Ban on Extravagance by Its Members.

The Express prints an account of the rules of the Atlantic club, one of the London ventures for Anglo-American social reunion, which, the paper says, will be opened in January. One rule is that members are not allowed to lose more than $5,000 a week at cards. Both winners and losers must place their card account in the cashier's box before leaving the room. Ready money payments for card transactions will not be allowed. Monday is settling day. No member will be allowed to play after his account has reached $5,000 until it is settled.

WHAT THE COOK SAYS.

Nearly all jellies are improved in flavor by adding the juice of a lemon to each pint.

A steak one inch thick requires to be broiled seven minutes; one inch and a half, 12 minutes; two inches, 20 minutes, near the fire at first and then four inches away.

If you care for crisp ginger cookies take cup molasses, half cup melted drippings, lard or butter, teaspoon soda, stirred well into the molasses; salt and flour enough to roll thin; ginger to taste.

To make nut sandwiches chop the nuts (English walnuts) fine, and, adding almonds and hickory nuts, butter two slices of bread and put on one thin layer of chopped nuts, salt and grated cheese. Put the other piece of bread on it and spread lightly.

Chicken smothered in onion is an invention of the French cook. Cut a chicken in two and pan broil it in butter until delicately browned. Then slice small onions, arrange the pieces on the pan around the meat, cover closely and cook slowly until the onions are done.

HOUSEHOLD

ROYAL CHURCH WORKER.

Queen Christina of Sweden Labors Zealously for Spiritual Welfare of Her People.

It isn't often that you find a queen going in seriously for religious work, but that is what the queen of Norway and Sweden does. Of course, her court and family duties do not leave the elderly royal lady much time for outside employments, but all that she has she devotes to looking after the spiritual welfare of her two peoples.

All sects are on the same footing in the estimation of this highly-placed "church worker," so long as they accomplish good. She herself is a member of the Swedish Evangelical party, and when she was in England in 1900 the religious work done by the low church greatly attracted her. She attended social meetings of those who devoted themselves to bettering the condition of the poor, and got many "pointers" for her future work at home. She is the stanchest friend that the Salvation Army has in her realm, and the great influence which the followers of Gen. Booth have gained in Sweden is due more than a little to the encouragement they have received from the queen.

Queen Sophie, however, is not the only member of the Swedish royal family with spiritual tendencies. Her eldest son, the crown prince, is too busy learning statecraft to give much time to spreading Christianity, but her second son, Prince Oscar, and his wife (who are known as the Count and Countess von Wisberg) are their mother's devoted lieutenants in all her religious enterprises.

The count and countess are, of course, the handsome young couple whose picturesque love affair made such a time in Sweden several years ago, and in dealing with which King Oscar II. behaved so good-naturedly. The countess was then Miss Ebba Munck, lady-in-waiting to Queen Sophie, and it was to be expected that the king would do all in his power to prevent the attachment between his second son and a young woman without a title from coming to anything. The monarch, however, as soon as he was convinced that his son was honestly in love, permitted him to make his morganatic marriage, insisting merely that, as usual, the young man should give up his succession to the throne. This Prince Oscar was glad to do. He took the title of Count von Wisberg, married Miss Munck in England, and they have "lived happily ever after." Even as one of the most attractive young women of the Swedish court, the present countess was a great religious worker, and it is her example which has led her husband to give so much attention to this rather novel form of royal amusement.

THE QUEEN OF SWEDEN.

It is not so very strange that King Oscar should have acted as he did in regard to his son's marriage, for he is regarded as perhaps the most unceremonious as well as one of the most talented of European monarchs. At the weekly receptions which his majesty holds in Stockholm any one of his subjects, be he high or low, is welcome.

To them come noblemen, poor codfishers, wealthy merchants and even peasants, and to almost every one the affable royal host has a good-humored word or two to say. His majesty's mode of getting from place to place is quite as original—for a king. Except on grand occasions he never thinks of using his state carriage, but will jump carelessly on a passing street car, or, if he hasn't too far to go, walks along the street like any one else, entirely without escort. Probably if King Edward were to saunter alone down Piccadilly traffic would be stopped by the crowds that would gather to get a near view of their sovereign. King Oscar, however, is so well known a figure that passers-by hardly turn their heads except to salute him.

The king's literary gifts are, of course, well known. He has translated Goethe's "Faust," he has published several books of poems and composed four or five rattling sailor songs. His majesty's poems are published under the pen name of "Oscar Frederick."

Flowers for Table Decoration.

Flowers which naturally mass low are more suitable for table decoration than those whose beauty must be sacrificed in the cutting of long stems. Violets are among the former. An edge of delicate ferns, preferably maidenhair, makes the most exquisite setting for the dainty violet. There are numerous pretty designs for individual decorations at a violet luncheon, the flower lending itself easily to reproduction. A calla lily mixed with French violets is a pretty thing to lay at each plate. Lemons cut in halves lengthways and the pulp replaced with candied violets are enticing favors, and place cards laid with violet ribbon and having a violet stickpin run through as a souvenir are always appreciated by women.—Chicago Daily News.

Easy Way to Clean Tin.

To clean tin dip a rag into paraffin, then into powdered whiting, and scour the tin with it.

PROUD OF HIS WIFE.

Chicago Woman Displays Magnificent Heroism and Is Praised by Her Husband.

The good-natured looking suburbanite put his feet on the seat opposite, in defiance to the regulation of the company. "It isn't lonesome where I live," he observed to the man next to him, "and my wife never feels uneasy when I'm away."

"But then," he added, "my wife isn't an ordinary woman. She's not nervous or hysterical—keeps her presence of mind under all circumstances. She gave me a practical illustration of that yesterday. I felt proud of her.

"She's a woman to be proud of," said the seat mate politely.

"She is," agreed the good-natured looking man. This was an encounter with a mouse, too. If it had been a large-sized and ferocious Bengal tiger it wouldn't have been so remarkable. I saw a woman go into a cage of lions once and slap and slam them around and make them jump through fiery hoops, but I never heard of one that had the nerve to tackle a mouse single handed before. The mouse got into the sitting-room somehow and, apparently confident that it would not be interfered with, as my wife was alone, ran across the floor and disappeared behind the window curtains.

HER AIM WAS FAULTY.

"My wife does not deny that she trembled, but she summoned all of her uncommon resolution to her aid and sat perfectly still while she thought of the best means of meeting the emergency.

"A hundred schemes for escape flashed across her mind, to be in turn rejected. A mad impulse to scream and leap upon the table was heroically resisted.

"Suddenly her eyes fell upon a broom which had been left standing in a corner and the instant her resolution was formed.

"With bated breath and wildly beating heart she stealthily arose, keeping one eye on the curtain. Then, swiftly and silently, she crossed the floor and seized the broom. The touch of it seemed to give her courage and confidence almost instantly.

"She went quickly to the door and closed it and with the act came an access of calmness. Yes, she was perfectly cool and collected. With the broom poised she advanced to the window curtain and aimed a vicious swipe at the place where the mouse was concealed. Then she sprang quickly back.

"She was hardly more than in time, for the mouse ran out and then, seeing the determined figure opposite him, ran back and began to climb the window curtain.

"Again my wife advanced and aimed another deadly blow, but her aim was poor and the mouse gained the window sill in safety and tried to get through the glass.

"Once more the broom was raised. This time there should be no miscalculation. My wife was calm—perfectly calm, as I said before. She measured the distance carefully with her eye and then, true to its mark, the broom whistled through the air and crashed through the $3 pane of French plate, incidentally taking the mouse and a rather nice little Venetian epergne with it.

"I think that was magnificent, don't you?"—Chicago Daily News.

THE CARE OF CARPETS.

Some Housewives Destroy Their Floor Coverings by Being Entirely Too Economical.

To keep a good carpet do not hide it under a cheap drugget, as many a prudent but short-sighted housewife does. This only makes a good carpet the lining for a poor one. Through the loose fibers of the drugget dust filters and little bits of dirt, which wear away the fabric underneath.

It is always best to have the carpet laid by men from the store, as they know how to avoid straining the fiber. Let them also clean the carpets, as the amateur usually does more harm than good as a cleaner. The carpet should be brushed away from the nap. Nap dragged daily the wrong way weakens and pulls away.

To clean a carpet it should be done over yard by yard with a clothes brush, sweeping with the nap. This will give you a chance to see all the stains.

The right method to treat a good carpet is to lay it carefully on a soft bedding of thick layers of newspapers or of brown paper. The printing ink on newspapers is disliked by the moth, which will avoid such things as a place unsuitable for the laying of its eggs.

Thus thick folds of newspapers not only give a thick underfooting for the floor, but relieve the housewife of one source of worry—moths in her best carpet. The papers should be renewed each time the carpet is taken up.—Boston Journal.

Necklaces Made of Ants.

In the island of New Guinea, or Papua, the chief adornment of the swell ladies is a necklace made of black ants. The native girls find the ants in the gardens, they bite off and swallow the lower end, throw away the head, and thread the thorax. One woman, the bride of a chief, wore a necklace 11 feet long, on which were the bodies of 1,500 ants.

Dainty Ping-Pong Prizes.

For prizes for ping-pong there seems to be no end to the novel and attractive little trinkets. One of the most recently introduced is a cup and saucer on ping-pong lines, the cup being a hollow ball with a racket handle and the saucer composed of a circle of ping-pong rackets.

Rose Trelawny

By VIRNA SHEARD.

ROSE TRELAWNY—at least, that was the name she sang under—stood by the French window in Lady Belton's south drawing-room and looked out into the garden.

She had come down from London the day before to make one of a house party; "a useful one," she said to herself somewhat bitterly. People must be amused, and nobody was more keenly alive to that fact than Lady Belton, so amongst her guests there were always a few who could do things. When they had finished their little song and dance they might return whence they came, so far as their amiable hostess was concerned, though she was always very charming to them, and when it required no effort made their stay pleasant.

Miss Trelawny quite realized why she had received the delightfully cordial invitation to Belton Park, but it was not in human nature to refuse it. It would make such a heavenly break in her busy days, and be so gladsome a change from hotel life and constant rehearsals.

Moreover, she knew Jack Merritt was coming down, and that decided matters.

Jack Merritt was not one of those who personally did things for the entertainment of his fellow beings—that is, not wittingly. When a person is as rich as Jack Merritt they are saved such necessity.

The girl was thinking about him now. It was becoming a habit with her, she acknowledged to herself. The careless happy laugh of him rang constantly in her heart; his handsome face with the deep blue eyes that could say so much more than mere words express, was ever before her. "He has grown so dear," she said with a little contented sigh, "that I would pack up my pride fifty times over for the sake of being here and seeing him every day for one whole week." And yet how much they had seen of each other lately, and how often met by a kindly chance that is so ready to befriend people who are of the same mind.

Outdoors the sunshine swept the green earth with gold, and the scent of many roses was carried in on a tiny breeze that stirred the lace curtains. It was a day made for all delight, a day whereon all must surely be well with the world.

"It is nearly five o'clock," she thought, and that was the hour Mr. Merritt was expected; perhaps he was even now driving up from the small dusty station and would come in at any moment and find her. It would be a surprise for him, as he did not know she was on Lady Belton's list. Well, it would not do to give him too glad a welcome—one should not let all one's heart be seen.

A big bowl of marguerites stood on a table by the window, and the girl drew a few of them from the rest.

"I shall try the charm," she said softly, beginning to pull off the silver white leaves.

"He loves me—a little—passionately—not at all. He loves me—a little—passionately—not at all. He loves me—a little—"

She threw down the broken flower and took another, but three times it ended so!

"You do not tell the truth," she cried, brushing the curled petals away and turning to the bowl full of blossoms. "I will find one that does. I would a thousand times rather you said 'Not at all,' than 'a little.'"

Then she pulled the leaves slowly from a fourth and it gave the desired message. "He loves me," said the last leaf.

It was a woman's way of making the oracle speak, but it brought a certain content to her, and she pressed the little torn flower to her lips as one of the doors of the room opened and a girl entered.

She stood a moment irresolutely, and then went towards Miss Trelawny. The black dress she wore intensified the gold of her hair and the white beauty of her face, which was of a type that does not depend upon color; if it had, many recent tears would have washed it away, to judge by the sad droop of the mouth and the melancholy shadows beneath the eyes.

"You are Miss Trelawny, I believe," she said timidly to the woman by the window.

The great singer turned and looked at the pretty figure with a smile—

"Ah," she said, "I did not hear any one enter. Yes, I am Rose Trelawny—and you?"

"I am Marguerite Burnham,—the children's governess. I—I have come to ask you something. It may seem—very rude—but this is the only way of knowing, and I cannot rest till I find out"—her voice broke, and then went on passionately—"till I find out if what they say is true."

"If what they say is true!" said the other, in an amused tone. "Why I fancy they say many things of one who has to work in the way I do, and some of them are unpleasant, and most are quite untrue—but what have they been saying that could touch you? I do not remember having seen you before."

The girl clasped her hands tightly and raised her troubled eyes to Rose Trelawny's face.

"Oh," she answered, "it does touch me! I have heard that Mr. Merritt—Jack Merritt—loves you. That he is mad about you—and I—he made me believe he loved me last Christmas when he was here. He did love me then—we were engaged. See!" lifting her slender left hand where shone one star-like diamond. "See! this is my ring. But, during the last month I have hardly heard from him and it must be because what they say is true. I could not bear it any longer without knowing."

There was the soft closing of a door at the end of the room, and then, in a little mirror which hung above the bowl of daisies, Rose Trelawny on glancing up saw the reflection of Jack Merritt's handsome face.

"He has come down then by the five o'clock train," she thought, and by the expression of his eyes in the glass she knew that he had overheard the words just spoken.

"Well, he should hear more." A sharp pain contracted her heart for a moment, and the rose-tints faded from her face, leaving it whiter than the one of the girl's beside her. Then she gathered her strength up and commanded her voice as she had often commanded it when the world had come to listen. Giving a little light laugh, she laid her hand over the one that wore the single diamond.

"My child! my child! she said, gently. "Do you not know better than to believe all you hear? It would make life too difficult if we did."

"And so this is your engagement ring? Well, listen then; I owe you a confession. I am not such a dear good little fool as you are, for I will never break my heart over any man, and I fear—I very much fear I have flirted somewhat seriously with this Mr. Merritt of yours. I didn't know about you, of course, and I like men to fall in love with me, they are so much more amusing when they do. Now Jack Merritt was of the obstinate ones who at first defied my charms, so I punished him for it, and of late, for the last two weeks, victory has perched on my banner, and he has been what one might call attentive. But," went on the beautiful clear voice, "but he does not love me, and as for myself, he is not the kind of man I would ever dream of marrying. He is good-looking—but that is all."

The girl looked up with flashing eyes. "You are unjust!" she cried. "You have been most wicked—for it is wicked to play at love—and I—I have been the one to suffer."

Miss Trelawny leaned over suddenly and kissed her soft cheek. "Why, then," she said, "suffer no more, my dear, but be happy, and do not pull your toys to pieces to see how they are made. He should be very well content. You love him—and 'a man is not loved every day.' Besides, you are beautiful, much more beautiful than I am, and younger—and possibly a better woman."

Then she stepped out through the French window into the rose-scented garden, and left the two alone in the shadowy room.

"It would not have been possible," she said to herself, "I could not have taken what was not mine by right, and anyway—the marguerites told the truth."

That evening when the moonlight was white on the world, and the long south drawing-room at Belton Park was bright with lights, Lady Belton spoke to a man who stood beside her.

"Please do find Miss Trelawny," she entreated. "This will be our only opportunity to hear her sing, for she is going away in the morning to answer some sudden call. These musicians are such awfully spoiled people, and so uncertain."

Presently Rose came, and, sitting down at the piano, waited a moment hesitatingly—as though she—even she—were not always sure of herself. Then the plaintive prelude to "The Rosary" floated through the room.

The hours I spend with thee, dear heart,
Are as a string of pearls to me;
I count them over every one apart,
My rosary—my rosary.

Each hour a pearl—each pearl a prayer
To still a heart in absence wrung;
I tell each bead unto the end
And there a cross is hung.

O memories that bless and burn,
O barren gain—and bitter loss;
I kiss each bead and strive at last to learn
To kiss the cross—sweetheart, to kiss the cross.

The chattering crowd grew very quiet as she sang. The wonderful voice went out through the open windows and was carried away on the wings of the night wind. The unfathomed tenderness of it, the beauty of it, stirred the hearts of those who heard with a vague pity, and in a way they understood the loneliness of genius, and the isolation of those who are of the very few.

"By jove! how strangely she sings that song," said a man to Jack Merritt, as they stood listening from the veranda.

"Yes," he answered, with a shrug, and as he lit a cigar. "Almost as if she meant it, you know. But it is merely her art, my dear fellow. She is a most perfect artist, and an actress beyond compare."—Canadian Magazine.

British Testing New Gun.

The British war office is experienting with a new quick-firing gun. It was invented by W. S. Simpson, who asserts that he has found a way to get rid of 85 per cent. of the recoil by chemical means and increase the velocity when the charge is fired. The invention takes the pressure off the breech, where it is now exerted and uses it as a propellant.

Gardens for School Children.

In many of the continental cities and in some few American cities gardens are laid out in the neighborhood of public schools and the children are taught to cultivate them.

Kipling's Next Move.

If Kipling can't secure privacy in his new home, which is five miles from a railway station, he will doubtless, says the Chicago Record-Herald, try a balloon.

Formosa is a country where a man must have a license before he is allowed to smoke opium.

A CHAPTER ON SOUPS.

How to Make Them Palatable and Digestible for Delicate or Vigorous Appetites.

When vegetables are made into soups, for which almost any vegetable is suitable, the digestibility is greatly increased, while the food value is not lessened. The most highly nutritious of this class of foods are made from the leguminous vegetables, which are known under the general term of pulse, including peas, beans, lentils, etc. This class of vegetables require fat only to make them sufficient for a complete meal.

The percentage of proteids contained in the three mentioned pod-bearing vegetables is much larger than that of meat. While the quality is not the same it is in no wise inferior, and the proteid needs of the body—the tissue-building—can be supplied by these, as is proven by the physical condition of those who, from necessity or choice, depend largely on the legumes to furnish these necessary elements of food.

In order to make these soups perfectly digestible for indoor workers as well as for those who live an outdoor life and are more vigorous, the large amount of cellulose of the tougher sort must be subjected to a thorough slow and continuous cooking to free it from the proteid and starch of the vegetable.

The older vegetables are usually utilized for such soups as purees, so that the skins and tough cellulose may be eliminated by the sifting process necessary for these soups, says the Washington Star.

These may be made entirely of vegetables; the broth supplied by browning the vegetables in a little fat or butter, adding water and cooking as gently as possible for at least three hours. Or the vegetables may be cooked slowly in a very little water and the broth from scraps of meat and bones added to it.

A cream of vegetable soup is a very thin puree. The vegetables are cooked until very soft and then pressed through a collander or sieve. Peas and beans need a very fine sieve—such as comes for this purpose. The water in which the vegetables are cooked with the addition of broth or stock with vegetable pulp and seasoning and a slight thickening of flour and butter make the puree, and the addition of milk or cream to these makes the cream of vegetable soup. Peas, beans and lentils are sufficiently nourishing without the addition of milk; a little cream may be added if a cream soup is desired. The flour or cornstarch is used to give the soups a creamy, smooth consistency and prevent their settling. The flour or starch and butter are thoroughly blended together and this is called the "liriding" that holds the solid and liquid parts together in soups and sauces. Eggs beaten with cream is often added to these soups to make them richer. The egg and cream are put into the soup tureen and soup poured over them.

The general proportions are one quart of liquid, water, stock, broth or milk; two cupfuls of the vegetable pulp, two level tablespoonfuls of butter, two level tablespoonfuls of flour, a level teaspoonful of salt and pepper to taste. When using starch flour mix it with cold water instead of butter. Corn or wheat starch is used in cream of tomato soup, as they make a clearer soup than plain flour. Cold cooked vegetables may be used for the soups. They should be moistened with hot liquid so they can be rubbed through the sieve or colander. If the water in which they were boiled has been thrown away use fresh broth, or stock, or hot milk. Measure the cold vegetables before adding the liquid to them in order to determine how much to use. If the soup recipe call for a large quantity of flour than butter it should be made in a double boiler, the liquid made hot and added gradually to the mixture of flour and butter until it is liquid and smooth; then return to double boiler and reheat.

COUNTRY FOR THE NEGRO.

New Methods of Promoting Colonization of the Colored People in Siberia.

Some new ideas relating to the transplanting of American negroes in Liberia have been introduced by Rev. P. J. Harris and Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Green, three Mississippi negroes of intelligence and business capacity, who expect to reside permanently in Liberia and give all their time to the interests of the emigration of their race to that country, reports a southern exchange. These agents, before any negroes are invited to go to Liberia, are to make a thorough study of various parts of the country to ascertain what locations in elevated and healthful sections of the republic, away from the coast, are desirable as homes for Americans. The effort will be made to build up vigorous and self-supporting settlements, whose chances for success will be greatly improved by the fact that favorable conditions are to be found before Americans are invited to go to the new regions.

Mr. Green reports that about 1,000 negroes, substantial farmers, artisans skilled in various trades and other persons who will make desirable colonists, are ready to start for Liberia as soon as they are informed that suitable regions have been secured. No negroes except those who are qualified to do good and skillful work will be permitted to emigrate to the proposed settlements. The information obtained by the agents in Liberia will be circulated among all the members of the African league, as the emigration company is called, so that at all stages of progress everyone interested may know just what is being done to start them off successfully and just what conditions they will meet in the new country.

Liberians are very desirous to encourage immigration from America. There is no doubt of the large agricultural resources of the country and of the fact that American negroes can make comfortable homes there, but the conditions in the republic are different from those in this country; a great deal of the emigration thus far has been haphazard and badly planned and on the whole the various colonizing enterprises have not been very successful. It remains to be seen what measure of success will be attained by this better organized and apparently well-planned movement to provide suitable opportunities to a large number of black Americans to return to the land of their fathers.

Not So Very Crazy.

An Emporia (Kan.) sportsman was out gunning a few days ago, the Gazette says, and happened to go by the poor farm. One of the crazy men they keep out there saw him and began asking him questions. "What have you killed?" asked the crazy fellow. The Emporia man said he had a meadow lark and two doves. "What did you pay for that gun?" "Sixty dollars." "How much is the dog worth?" "Twenty-five dollars." "An $85 hunting outfit to kill 25 cents' worth of game! They keep me locked up in here because they say I'm crazy, and they let you run loose. It isn't fair," said the crazy man.

The Cost of It.—"I wonder if advertising like this," said the unsophisticated youth, after looking over the department store announcement, "is really expensive?" "Wait till you get a wife who reads those ads, and you'll find out," replied Plumliman.—Philadelphia Press.

The most amiable people are those who least wound the self love of others.—Bruyere.

The best self help is helping others.—Ram's Horn.

FALLIBILITIES OF SCIENCE.

Lord Kelvin Was Puzzled Over the Impossible Angle of a Ladder Which Couldn't Fall.

At a certain favorite resort in London a conversation among a number of financiers turned upon cable shares and wireless telegraphy. One confirmed cable worshipper quoted Lord Kelvin's opinion that the companies had no need to be alarmed at the progress of Marconi, relates a London paper. "Oh," exclaimed another, "Lord Kelvin be hanged! It is not the first time he has made a mistake. Why, I remember years ago, when he was plain Billy Thomson, he was out in the country for a ride with his brother. You know he was always like the old fish hag that O'Connell tackled. He slept on a parallelogram, shaved with a spheroid, watched the process of an ellipse and generally took his mathematics to bed with him. Anyhow he never passed anything without making a calculation about it. This time it was a ladder standing against a wall at an angle which according to all known laws ought to be impossible, especially as it stood on smooth concrete at the bottom. He called his brother's attention. They both got down, took measurements, made endless calculations, and considered various theories to account for the absence of slip. At last they fixed on some far-fetched explanation just as the farmer hove in sight. Then they casually called his attention to the strange circumstance. 'Oh, ay,' says the old man, 'the ladder? Yes, I put it there for my hens, and it's pretty tight with the boldfast at the top!'"

In the Proper Order.

"But can you cook?" asked the prosaic young man.

"Let us take these questions up in their proper order," returned the wise girl. "The matter of cooking is not the first to be considered."

"Then what is the first?" he demanded.

"Can you provide the things to be cooked?"

This is conceited man sometimes "gets to the bad," so to speak.—Chicago Post.

Careful.

"There's one thing I admire about you," said the frank friend. "You earned out your own fortune, and yet you never brag about being a self made man."

"No," answered Mr. Meekton. "I shouldn't think of suggesting that Henrietta wasn't entitled to all the credit."—Washington Star.

Lionel Ardon.

One of the new novels of exceptional merit, builded along historical lines, is "Lionel Ardon," by Malcolm Dearborn. Like many of the novels of the time it takes its name from that of the hero. The scene is England and the time that of Henry VIII., and through to Queen Elizabeth. The hero, Lionel, is the son of Lord Ardon, who is killed in a duel with Lord Raven, and his death is quickly avenged by the young son. The story follows the entrance of the hero into English court life, and contains some brilliant descriptions of the gayeties and festivities of those times. One of the principal characters is Lady Jane Grey, who is, in fact, the real heroine. This is the only novel that has ever brought to the sympathy and admiration of story readers that woman of purity and exquisite womanliness. Published by G. W. Dillingham Company, New York. Price, $1.50.

Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad.

The Chicago & Eastern Illinois R. R. has been selected as the official route for the Bankers from the Northwest enroute to the Annual Meeting, American Bankers' Association, New Orleans, La., Nov. 11-13, 1902.

On Nov. 7, 8, 9 and 10 round trip tickets will be sold to New Orleans, La., at rate of one fare on account of above meeting. Tickets will be limited for return ten days from date of sale and an extension of limit to Nov. 30th may be had on depositing ticket with Joint Agent before Nov. 18th and on payment of 50 cents. Stopovers will be allowed on these tickets.

For full particulars call on any local Agent of the C. & E. I. R. R. or address W. H. Richardson, G. P. A., Chicago, Ill.

A Matter of Marksmanship.—Shotwell—"Didn't you ever go shooting?" Sportlets—"Never in my life." Shotwell—"You don't know what you've missed."—Indianapolis News.

"Did your dentist hurt you much?" "Not this time; his charges were very reasonable."—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

He who forgets his own friends meanly to follow after those of a higher degree is a snob.—Thackeray.

Generosity is the flower of justice.—Hawthorne.

Money is the business end of happiness.—Milwaukee Sentinel.

Any fool can attract attention.—Washington (Ia.) Democrat.

THE NEW NORTH.

RHINELANDER PRINTING CO.

A Republican Newspaper Published in the Interests of Rhinelander and Northern Wisconsin.

TAX DEED NOTICE.

NOTICE OF THE EXPIRATION OF THE TIME FOR THE REDEMPTION OF LANDS SOLD FOR TAXES FOR THE YEAR 1899.

Office of the County Clerk, Oneida County, Wisconsin:

To whom it may concern: Notice is hereby given that the following lots or tracts of land sold on May 15th, 1900, for the taxes due and unpaid for the year 1899, remain unredeemed in the office of the county clerk of Oneida County, Wisconsin; that opposite the description of each tract or lot or part thereof, in the following list, is the name of the person, if any, to whom assessed, and the amount of taxes, interest and charges calculated to the last day of redemption, due on each:

Now, THEREFORE, I have the taxes, interest and charges set opposite the tracts herein described shall be paid on or before the 15th day of May, 1903, the said tracts of lands shall be forfeited and will be conveyed to the purchaser in pursuance of the statutes in such case made and provided.

Dated, Rhinelander, Wisconsin, August 27th, 1902.

WM. W. CARR,
County Clerk.

Description.	S.	T.	R.	Amt.
NW NW	2	36	4	4.76
SW NW	2	36	4	4.76
SE NW	2	36	4	4.76
NE SW	2	36	4	4.76
NW SW	2	36	4	4.76
SW SW	2	36	4	4.76
NE SE	2	36	4	4.76
NW SE	2	36	4	4.76
SW SE	2	36	4	4.76
NE NE	4	36	4	4.76
NW NE	4	36	4	4.76
SE NE	4	36	4	4.76
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SW SW	4	36	4	4.76
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SW SE	31	36	4	4.76
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Unl. ½ NE SE	37	36	4	2.38
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SE NE	30	37	4	4.76
NW SW	30	37	4	4.76
SW SW	30	37	4	4.76
NE SE	30	37	4	4.76
NW SE	30	37	4	4.76
SW SE	30	37	4	4.76
NE NE	31	37	4	4.76
NW NE	31	37	4	4.76
SE NE	31	37	4	4.76
NW SW	31	37	4	4.76
SW SW	31	37	4	4.76
NE SE	31	37	4	4.76
NW SE	31	37	4	4.76
SW SE	31	37	4	4.76
Lot 1	32	37	4	4.76
Lot 1	34	37	4	4.76
NE SE	34	37	4	4.76
Lot 5	35	37	4	5.45
Lot 10	35	37	4	15.04
NW NE	36	37	4	4.76
SW NW	36	37	4	4.76
SW SW	36	37	4	4.76
Lot 4	36	37	4	4.76
SW NE	36	37	4	4.76
NE SW	36	37	4	4.76
NW SW	36	37	4	4.76
SE SW	36	37	4	4.76
NE SE	36	37	4	4.76
NW SE	36	37	4	4.76
SW SE	36	37	4	4.76
Lot 1	31	37	6	4.43
NW NW	32	37	6	6.47
SW NW	32	37	6	4.76
Lot 3	32	37	6	4.43
NE NW	33	37	6	4.43
NE SW	33	37	6	4.43
NW SW	33	37	6	4.43
SW SW	33	37	6	4.43
NE SE	33	37	6	4.43
NW SE	33	37	6	4.43
SW SE	33	37	6	4.43
NE NE	34	37	6	4.43
NW NE	34	37	6	4.43
SE NE	34	37	6	4.43
NW SW	34	37	6	4.43
SW SW	34	37	6	4.43
NE SE	34	37	6	4.43
NW SE	34	37	6	4.43
SW SE	34	37	6	4.43
NE NW	35	37	6	4.43
NW NW	35	37	6	4.43
SW NW	35	37	6	4.43
SE NW	35	37	6	4.43
NE SW	35	37	6	4.43
NW SW	35	37	6	4.43
SW SW	35	37	6	4.43
NE SE	35	37	6	4.43
NW SE	35	37	6	4.43
SW SE	35	37	6	4.43
NE NE	36	37	6	4.43
NW NE	36	37	6	4.43
SE NE	36	37	6	4.43
NW SW	36	37	6	4.43
SW SW	36	37	6	4.43
NE SE	36	37	6	4.43
NW SE	36	37	6	4.43
SW SE	36	37	6	4.43
Lot 1	31	37	6	2.78
NW NW	32	37	6	15.63
SW NW	32	37	6	2.78
Lot 1	33	37	6	2.25
Lot 1	34	37	6	4.20
NE SE	34	37	6	2.78
Lot 5	35	37	6	2.78
Lot 10	35	37	6	6.32
NW NE	36	37	6	29.61
SW NE	36	37	6	2.69
SE NE	36	37	6	6.21
Lot 4	36	37	6	1.51
SW NW	36	37	6	12.29
NE SW	36	37	6	11.25
SE SW	36	37	6	4.20
SE SE	36	37	6	8.52
NE SW	31	37	6	4.91
Lot 1	31	37	6	2.78
NW NW	32	37	6	5.65
SW NW	32	37	6	7.07
Lot 3	32	37	6	10.91
NE NW	33	37	6	8.52
NE SW	33	37	6	15.09
NW SW	33	37	6	10.10
SW SW	33	37	6	15.08
NE SE	33	37	6	19.29
NW SE	33	37	6	4.76
SW SE	33	37	6	4.76
NE NW	34	37	6	4.76
NW NW	34	37	6	4.76
SW NW	34	37	6	4.76
SE NW	34	37	6	4.76
NE SW	34	37	6	4.76
NW SW	34	37	6	4.76
SW SW	34	37	6	4.76
NE SE	34	37	6	4.76
NW SE	34	37	6	4.76
SW SE	34	37	6	4.76
NE NW	35	37	6	4.76
NW NW	35	37	6	4.76
SW NW	35	37	6	4.76
SE NW	35	37	6	4.76
NE SW	35	37	6	4.76
NW SW	35	37	6	4.76
SW SW	35	37	6	4.76
NE SE	35	37	6	4.76
NW SE	35	37	6	4.76
SW SE	35	37	6	4.76
NE NE	36	37	6	4.76
NW NE	36	37	6	4.76
SE NE	36	37	6	4.76
NW SW	36	37	6	4.76
SW SW	36	37	6	4.76
NE SE	36	37	6	4.76
NW SE	36	37	6	4.76
SW SE	36	37	6	4.76
Lot 1	31	37	8	8.52
NE SW	31	37	8	8.52
NW SW	31	37	8	8.52
Lot 2	31	37	8	8.52
SE SW	31	37	8	8.52
Lot 4	31	37	8	8.52
NE SW	32	37	8	8.52
NW SW	32	37	8	8.52
SW SW	32	37	8	8.52
Lot 1	33	37	8	8.52
Lot 2	33	37	8	8.52
Lot 3	33	37	8	8.52
Lot 4	33	37	8	8.52
NE SW	34	37	8	8.52
NW SW	34	37	8	8.52
SW SW	34	37	8	8.52
Lot 1	35	37	8	8.52
Lot 2	35	37	8	8.52
Lot 3	35	37	8	8.52
Lot 4	35	37	8	8.52
NE SW	36	37	8	8.52
NW SW	36	37	8	8.52
SW SW	36	37	8	8.52
Lot 1	31	37	8	8.14
NE NW	31	37	8	8.14
NW NW	31	37	8	8.14
SW NW	31	37	8	8.14
SE NW	31	37	8	8.14
NE SW	31	37	8	8.14
NW SW	31	37	8	8.14
SW SW	31	37	8	8.14
Lot 2	32	37	8	8.52
Lot 3	32	37	8	8.52
Lot 4	32	37	8	8.52
NE SW	33	37	8	8.52
NW SW	33	37	8	8.52
SW SW	33	37	8	8.52
Lot 1	34	37	8	8.52
Lot 2	34	37	8	8.52
Lot 3	34	37	8	8.52
Lot 4	34	37	8	8.52
NE SW	35	37	8	8.52
NW SW	35	37	8	8.52
SW SW	35	37	8	8.52
Lot 1	36	37	8	8.52
Lot 2	36	37	8	8.52
Lot 3	36	37	8	8.52
Lot 4	36	37	8	8.52
NE SW	31	37	8	8.52
NW SW	31	37	8	8.52
SW SW	31	37	8	8.52
Lot 1	32	37	8	8.52
Lot 2	32	37	8	8.52
Lot 3	32	37	8	8.52
Lot 4	32	37	8	8.52
NE SW	33	37	8	8.52
NW SW	33	37	8	8.52
SW SW	33	37	8	8.52
Lot 1	34	37	8	8.52
Lot 2	34	37	8	8.52
Lot 3	34	37	8	8.52
Lot 4	34	37	8	8.52
NE SW	35	37	8	8.52
NW SW	35	37	8	8.52
SW SW	35	37	8	8.52
Lot 1	36	37	8	8.52
Lot 2	36	37	8	8.52
Lot 3	36	37	8	8.52
Lot 4	36	37	8	8.52
NE SW	31	37	8	8.52
NW SW	31	37	8	8.52
SW SW	31	37	8	8.52
Lot 1	32	37	8	8.52
Lot 2	32	37	8	8.52
Lot 3	32	37	8	8.52
Lot 4	32	37	8	8.52
NE SW	33	37	8	8.52
NW SW	33	37	8	8.52
SW SW	33	37	8	8.52
Lot 1	34	37	8	8.52
Lot 2	34	37	8	8.52
Lot 3	34	37	8	8.52
Lot 4	34	37	8	8.52
NE SW	35	37	8	8.52
NW SW	35	37	8	8.52
SW SW	35	37	8	8.52
Lot 1	36	37	8	8.52
Lot 2	36	37	8	8.52
Lot 3	36	37	8	8.52
Lot 4	36	37	8	8.52
SE NE	5	33	9	8.60
NW NW	8	33	9	6.17
NE SW	8	33	9	6.17
NE SE	8	33	9	6.17
NW SE	8	33	9	6.17
SW SE	8	33	9	6.17
SE SE

THE NEW NORTH--Supplement.

VOLUME 21, No. 36. RHINELANDER, WIS., OCT. 30. 1902. TERMS $1.50 IN ADVANCE.

ELECTION NOTICE.

TO THE ELECTORS OF ONEIDA COUNTY: OFFICE OF COUNTY CLERK, OCT. 21, 1902.

Notice is hereby given that a general election is to be held in the several towns, wards and election precincts in the county of Oneida on the 4th day of November, 1902, at which the officers named below are to be chosen. The names of the candidates for each office to be voted for, whose nominations have been certified to this office, are given opposite the title of the office and under the appropriate party or other designation, each in its proper column, and the questions submitted to a vote are stated below.

INFORMATION TO VOTERS.

The following instructions are given for the information and guidance of voters: A voter upon entering the polling place and giving his name and residence, will receive a ballot from the ballot clerk which must have endorsed thereon the name or initials of both ballot clerks, and no other ballot can be used. Upon receiving his ballot, the voter must retire alone to a booth or compartment and prepare the same for voting. A ballot clerk may inform the voter as to the proper manner of marking a ballot, but he must not advise or indicate in any manner whom to vote for. If it be a general election these words are to follow: The voter, if he wishes to vote for all the candidates nominated by any party, should make a cross mark X under the party designation printed at the top of the ballot in a circle made for that purpose. A ballot so marked, and having no other mark, will be counted for all the candidates of that party in the column underneath; unless the names of some of the candidates of the party have been erased or a cross mark be placed in the square under the name or at any place in the space occupied by the name or names of candidates in another column, and will be counted for any name written in lieu of one erased. If the voter wishes to vote for some of the candidates of different political parties, he should make a cross mark under the name of each candidate he desires to vote for, or in any place within the space in which the name is printed. If he wishes to vote for a person for a certain office whose name is not on the ballot, he must write the name in the blank space under the printed name of the candidate for the office. The ballot should not be marked in any other manner. If the ballot be spoiled it must be returned to the ballot clerk, who must issue another in its stead, but not more than three in all to any one voter. Five minutes' time is allowed in booth to mark ballot. The official ballot to be used to assist the voter in marking his ballot can be taken into the booth and may be used to copy from. The ballot must not be shown so that any person can see how it has been marked by the voter. After it is marked it should be folded so that the inside cannot be seen, but so that the printed indorsements and signatures of the ballot clerks on the outside may be seen. Then the voter should pass out of the booth or compartment, give his name to the inspector in charge of the ballot box, hand him his ballot to be placed in the box, and pass out of the voting place. A voter who declares to the presiding officer that he is unable to read, or that by reason of physical disability, he is unable to mark his ballot, can have assistance of one or two election officers in marking the same, to be chosen by the voter; and if he declares that he is totally blind, he may be assisted by any person chosen by him from among the legal voters of the county. The presiding officer may administer an oath, in his discretion, as to such person's disability. The party designations and candidates for the different offices are, for example, as follows:

Office	Democratic Ticket	Prohibition Ticket	Republican Ticket	Social Democratic Party Ticket	Individual Nominations	Individual Nominations
STATE–						
Governor	David Stuart Rose	Eden W. Drake	Robert M. La Follette	Emil Seidel	Henry E. D. Fuck Socialist Labor Party	
Lieutenant Governor	John Wattawa	Wesley Mott	James O. Davidson	Robert Saltiel	Hans Hillmann Socialist Labor Party	
Secretary of State	Louis August Lange	John C. Martin	Walter L. Houser	Edward Ziegler	John Vierthaler Socialist Labor Party	
State Treasurer	Edward L. Luckow	Henry A. Russell	John J. Kempf	Henry J. Ammann	N. E. Hanson Socialist Labor Party	
Attorney General	Olaf Rasmussen Skaar	Charles L. Allen	Lafayette M. Sturdevant	Richard Elzner	Paul Fischer Socialist Labor Party	
State Superintendent	Karl Mathie	Joseph V. Collins	Charles P. Cary	Edwin R. Evans	J. H. Ecklund Socialist Labor Party	
Railroad Commissioner	William Alfred Redner	John W. Evans	John W. Thomas	Oscar S. Lowry	August Simons Socialist Labor Party	
Commissioner of Insurance	William Henry Ferber	Hans H. Moe	Zeno M. Host	Arnold Zander	Oliver Maury Socialist Labor Party	
CONGRESSIONAL–						
For Congressman–10th District	Burt Williams		Webster E. Brown			
LEGISLATIVE–						
For Member of Assembly	Matt Stapleton		A. L. Ostrander			
COUNTY–						
Sheriff	Michael Kearns		Chas. Asmundsen			
County Clerk	Chas. Wilson		W. W. Carr			
County Treasurer	Henry Walker		R. M. Douglass			
Register of Deeds	Ed. Gratton		J. L. McLaughlin			
Clerk of Court	Merritt McLaughlin		E. C. Sturdevant			
County Superintendent of Schools	Mrs Jane Ashton		F. M. Mason			
District Attorney	A. W. Shelton		S. S. Miller			
County Surveyor	Alex. McRae		D. H. Vaughan			
Coroner	Isaac Tuttle		Chas. Detanter			

Section 1. The legislature shall have power to enact a general banking law for the creation of banks, and for the regulation and supervision of the banking business, provided that the vote of two-thirds of all the members elected to each house, to be taken by yeas and nays, be in favor of the passage of such a law.

Shall the Amendment to Article XI, of the Constitution be adopted? YES. ☐ NO. ☐

If you wish to vote for the amendment, make a cross in the square under the word "Yes;" if against it, make a cross under the word "No."

Section 1. The supervision of public instruction shall be vested in a state superintendent and such other officers as the legislature shall direct; and their qualifications, powers, duties and compensation shall be prescribed by law. The state superintendent shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the state at the same time and in the same manner as members of the supreme court, and shall hold his office for four years from the succeeding first Monday in July. The state superintendent chosen at the general election in November, 1902, shall hold and continue in his office until the first Monday in July, 1905, and his successor shall be chosen at the time of the judicial election in April, 1905. The term of office, time and manner of electing or appointing all other officers of supervision of public instruction shall be fixed by law.

Shall the Amendment to Section 1, of Article X, of the Constitution be adopted? YES. ☐ NO. ☐

If you wish to vote for the amendment, make a cross in the square under the word "Yes;" if against it, make a cross under the word "No."

Section 11. No person, association, copartnership or corporation, shall promise, offer, or give for any purpose, to any political committee, or any member or employee thereof, to any candidate for, or incumbent of any office or position under the constitution or laws, or under any ordinance of any town or municipality of this state, or to any person at the request or for the advantage of all, or any of them, any free pass or frank, or any privilege withheld from any person, for the traveling accommodation or transportation of any person or property, or the transmission of any message or communication. No political committee, and no member or employee thereof, no candidate for and no incumbent of any office or position under the constitution or laws, or under any ordinance of any town or municipality of this state, shall ask for, or accept, from any person, association, copartnership, or corporation, or use, in any manner, or for any purpose, any free pass or frank, or any privilege withheld from any person, for the traveling accommodation or transportation of any person or property, or the transmission of any message or communication. Any violation of any of the above provisions shall be bribery and be punished as provided by law, and if any officer or any member of the legislature be guilty thereof, his office shall become vacant. No person within the purview of this act shall be privileged from testifying in relation to anything therein prohibited; and no person having so testified shall be liable to any prosecution or punishment for any offense concerning which he was required to give his testimony or produce any documentary evidence. The railroad commissioner and his deputy in the discharge of duty are excepted from the provisions of this amendment.

Shall the Amendment to Article XIII, of the Constitution be adopted? YES. ☐ NO. ☐

If you wish to vote for the amendment, make a cross in the square under the word "Yes;" if against it, make a cross under the word "No."

WILLIAM W. CARR, County Clerk.

Bits of Local Gossip

For prices and style, call on H. Lewis, the clothier.

Harry Slossen went to Eagle River Wednesday.

Miss Francis Morrison spent Sunday at Ironwood.

J. Morgan transacted business at Elcho last Friday.

Ray Marks of Merrill was here last Saturday on business.

B. L. Horr went to Arbor Vitae Wednesday on business.

A. Kingsbury took a business trip to Pelican Lake Tuesday.

Bruso Bros. played for a dance at Three Lakes Thursday evening.

Dr. Wienneman of Hazelhurst was in the city yesterday on business.

Joe Germain left Friday for Three Lakes, where he will spend the winter.

E. H. Meiklejohn transacted business for Brown Brothers at Merrill Monday.

Mrs. E. F. Darsaw of Prentice, Wis., was in the city Tuesday for a short stay.

Senator Spooner passed through here Wednesday morning on his way to Wausau.

Jack Harrigan came down from Manitowish Saturday to spend Sunday in this city.

Mrs. Mary Abbott went to Monico Wednesday morning and returned on the afternoon train.

Miss Mata Richards came down from Manitowish Thursday to spend a few days in this city.

Mrs. F. Karrow of Seymour is visiting at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Louis Danner.

C. W. Liesman, the Singer Sewing Machine Co. man from Merrill, was in the city this week.

Chas. Asmundsen made a trip to Three Lakes Wednesday looking after his political interests.

Don't forget the Foresters dance Wednesday, Nov. 5. All are cordially invited. Tickets 50c.

St. Augustine's Guild will meet November 5th with Mrs. D. H. Vaughan. A good attendance is desired.

J. P. Hansen went to Malvern Wednesday to look over some timber land with a view of purchasing.

Mrs. Fred Zutz entertained a number of her lady friends at a pleasant thimble bee yesterday afternoon.

Mrs. W. B. LaSelle left Friday night for Chicago, where she was called by the death of a lady friend.

Mrs. D. S. Kingsbury and wife left Friday for New London, where they will spend a week visiting relatives.

Mrs. J. N. Keeble left Saturday for Sault Ste. Marie, where she spent a few days, the guest of her son Shawano.

Rev. Schmitz left Tuesday for Merrill to attend the "Forty Hours Devotion," which is being held in that city.

Mrs. T. Lennon returned Wednesday from Oshkosh, where she has been for the past week visiting relatives.

The Rhinelander orchestra furnished music for a dancing party at Woodruff Saturday evening of last week.

A. W. McIsaac was down from Cavour the first of the week shaking hands with his friends who are numerous here.

A. S. Pierce left Wednesday night for Champion, Mich., where he has supervision over the interests of Silverthorne & Co.

Miss Mary Dennis returned to her home in Merrill Saturday morning, after a visit of several weeks at the home of Mr. and Mrs. P. F. Seibel.

John Ward of the Hotel Alpine expects to leave next week for Michigan where he will engage in business with an old acquaintance of former years.

Major Glenn will be here Saturday and Sunday to assist the local Salvation Army Corps. He will speak and sing at all their meetings, both in the hall and on the street.

It stands alone, it towers above. There's no other, it's nature's wonder, a warming poultice to the heart of mankind. Such is Rocky Mountain Tea. 35c. J. J. Reardon.

The "Soo" limited which passed through here Saturday morning en-route to Sault Ste. Marie was made up of twelve coaches. A great many people from here took advantage of the cheap rate of $5.00 for the round trip.

Jim Mears returned to Rhinelander Saturday, after having spent the summer at his home in North Dakota. He expects to leave soon for Thief River Falls, Minn., where he will put in the winter in the woods with his brother-in-law, Knowler Kathan.

The Hotel Alpine is being fitted with a new furnace this week which will hereafter heat the big building. Considerable excavating is being done in order to permit of the installation. The hotel has heretofore been heated by stoves and they required too much attention considering the heat they threw out.

James Wilson and Charles Kibben returned Monday morning from Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., where they went to witness the exercises attending the opening of the new power canal which has been building there for the past four years. They were greatly impressed at the magnitude of the undertaking and thoroughly enjoyed their best.

J. P. Hansen & Co., the leading clothiers in Rhinelander.

L. H. Wheeler of Hazelhurst was in the city last Friday.

M. M. Raymond left Monday on a business trip to Ironwood.

Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Jillson of Monico were visitors here last Friday.

M. Marquette was a business visitor at Pelican Lake last Saturday.

Geo. Foster left Monday for State Line, where he will remain indefinitely.

Fred. Becker left Tuesday for Monico where he will remain for some time.

R. M. Douglass was at Pelican Lake Monday doing a little campaigning.

Chas. Gruebel went to State Line Tuesday to look after some carpenter work.

Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Kirk spent a few days of last week visiting at Sault Ste. Marie.

Web. Brown left Tuesday for a trip through Florence county to look after his political interests.

Mrs. J. G. Dunn went to Antigo Tuesday to visit with her daughter, Mrs. Manford Taggart.

Miss Edna Sargent came down Saturday from her school at Tripps to spend Sunday with her parents.

L. J. Billings spent a few days at Tomahawk Lake the latter part of last week fishing for muskellunge.

Asa Newell left Monday for Antigo and other southern points on business connected with the Armour Co.

A. L. Osborne of Hurley was in the city Tuesday. He feels extremely confident of election to the Assembly.

Mrs. M. Marquette spent Saturday and Sunday at Sault Ste. Marie viewing the sights at the opening of the new canal.

Miss Maide Keeble left Tuesday for Seymour and Chicago, where she will make an extended visit with relatives and friends.

Mrs. J. M. Barret and little daughter Florence of Chicago have been spending the past week visiting at the home of Gus. Horn.

The Congregational Ladies' Aid society will meet at the home of Mrs. Will Stevens next Wednesday afternoon, Nov. 5, at 3:00 p. m.

Miss Laura Horn came down from her school in the Wobker district Friday to spend Saturday and Sunday in this city with her parents.

For Sale.—Household goods, coal stove, furniture, etc., cheap owing to change of location west.

o5Ml.6 Mrs. C. Flynn.

Joe Barney, the carpenter, came down from Woodruff to spend Sunday with his family. He returned Monday to continue his work at that place.

Makes women graceful and willowy. Keeps one from becoming heavy and clumsy. That's what Rocky Mountain Tea does.

J. J. Reardon.

If you vote for a Democrat for Member of Assembly do not complain afterwards if the legislature beats Spooner. That is the object of the politicians who are working against Osborne.

H. L. Lawrence and son Harve, who have been in the city for the past two weeks looking after the interests of the Paine Lumber Co., returned to their home at Oshkosh Tuesday.

Lucille Bishop is the possessor of about as neat a little Indian pony as was ever in the city. It was purchased by Archie Sievwright up near Sugar Camp. The little fellow will be farmed out until he is big enough to ride.

M. B. Rosenberry, the Wausau attorney, who, by the way, is one of the Wisconsin valley's coming men, was here with the LaFollette party. As he is the state committeeman for this district his trip with the governor can be considered "ex-officio."

Charley Asmundsen is giving the voters all the time he can spare from his official duties and he feels that he has a sure thing on being elected Sheriff. He is a good citizen, a good republican, two good reasons why he should receive the votes of the people of Oneida County.

That the spirit of "home progress" is rampant in Rhinelander is well illustrated by a man who is running for county office. In buttonholing some voter the other day he told them that he intended to stay right here and invest whatever he could save while in office; that he wasn't going to desert the town. It just illustrates that people are agitated about men with money leaving.

"Romeo and Juliet" Saturday evening, Oct. 8.

Will Carr is making his usual thorough campaign for election to the office of County Clerk. He hardly likes the argument used sometimes in his favor that he is a cripple and needs the place on that account. Will wants a re-election because he has discharged his duties faithfully and because he will again do so. The people of Oneida county know him and they know his fitness and experience makes him the very best man for County Clerk they can elect.

COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

Official Publication.

At an adjourned meeting of the city council held on the 21st day of Oct., 1902.

Meeting called to order by the Hon Mayor Fred. Anderle at 8:30 p. m.

Roll call and the following aldermen answered the call: Barnes, Ball, Divers, Gilligan, Olson, Swedburg, Johnson, Roepcke, Smith and Stumpner.

The comptrollers report of expenditures of last year were presented and read.

To The Mayor and Common Council of the City of Rhinelander:

I hereby submit my report of the expenditures of the several departments of the city for the year ending Aug. 31st, 1902.

Salaries of Officers	$2,113 72
Streets and Sidewalks	3,511 65
Fire Department	4,803 81
Police Department	2,043 92
Water Works	9,417 96
Elections	323 10
Health Department	329 13
Street Lighting	3,276 40
Printing	111 70
Sewers	
Cemetery	253 32
Rent	709 58
Interest	640 84
Miscellaneous	388 38
Stationery	18 60
Park	546 91
Library	271 98
Bridges	5,650 12
Water Works Extensions	2,075 00
Total	$36,186 12

Moved by alderman Divers seconded by alderman Johnson that the report of the comptroller be accepted and placed on file. Carried.

Report from the Library Board was read. To the Common Council: Gentlemen:—

The Library Board respectfully report that the following is an estimate of the necessary expenses of the Library for the ensuing year.

Salary of librarian	$600 00
Janitor	25 00
New Books	300 00
Replaced Books	25 00
Binding Books	75 00
Reading Table	25 00
Insurance	25 00
Stationery, express, freight, mending material and catalogue supplies	25 00
Total	$1,100 00

The Library since it was re-opened five months ago has shown the following growth, as the result of being open daily and under a trained librarian.

Registration.

Total registration Sept. 30 800

Registration before Apr. of this no. 359. Increase 441.

In short, more than twice as many people are using the Library as did before April.

Number of readers between 7-18 years is 402.

The increase in the number of children using the library has been especially noticeable.

The children of grades 2 and 3 made so large a demand upon the Library, that many books for children of that age had to be purchased the first of July and were in constant use during the vacation. Many of these children may not be able to attend school more than four more years and every effort ought to be made to encourage their use of the Library.

Addition to Books.

Books added by purchase	161
Books added by gift	20
Total	181

Total number of books in the Library 1901, pamphlets added by gift 205.

Magazines.

Hundreds of magazines were given to the Library in May and from these were obtained thirty complete volumes now waiting to be bound. The library needs to enlarge its file of bound periodicals as they have a great value of reference work. From magazines not needed for the bound file were taken articles, and put into pamphlet covers. Two hundred of these are now ready and in use in the schools.

Reading Table.

Fourteen current periodicals are upon the reading table; seven by purchase and seven by gift.

Circulation.

Total circulation from April 26—Sept. 30 6884

Average monthly circulation for the five months 1236

Average monthly circulation before April 669

Largest monthly circulation was in June 1595

Largest monthly circulation at any time before April was 976

All of which we respectfully submit,

Sam S. Miller,
President of Library Board.
Mary Howe Shelton,
Secretary of Library Board.

Moved by Alderman Stumpner and seconded by alderman Smith, that the report be accepted and placed on file. Carried.

Communication from E. Pennington 2nd Vice President and General Manager of the M. St. Paul and Sault Sainte Marie R'y was read.

Oct. 6th, 1902.

To the Mayor and Common Council of the City of Rhinelander, Wis.

Gentlemen:—

As you know we moved a division point from Pennington, Wis. a point east of Rhinelander to a point west of Prentice giving it the same name.

This has proven to be wrong locations as regards distance, and we have decided after a large expenditure at Pennington, of probably $100,000.00 To abandon that point and locate elsewhere and that point of location lays between the old site east of Rhinelander or at Rhinelander.

If we locate at the site of Pennington we will be obliged to abandon everything put in at Rhinelander.

I have very carefully looked over the situation at your city, and find that should we decide to locate there it will be necessary for us to have additional ground, and the company will also be obliged to expend considerable money in reducing the grade at the east end of the yard. As far as grades are concerned Rhinelander is a very poor location, and should we locate there it would mean an expenditure of considerable money to reduce this grade.

I have about decided that if the citizens of Rhinelander will procure the ground as outlined on a map and shown to Mr. Paul Browne, and donate the same to this company, vacating certain streets and alleys as shown him we will abandon our present division point at Pennington and establish it at Rhinelander.

We would like very much to make the change this fall and if anything is done it should be done at once.

An early reply will be greatly appreciated.

Yours Truly,
E. Pennington,
2nd Vice Pres't and Gen'l Manager.

Another letter of same date was read.

Oct. 6th, 1902.

Mr. Paul Browne,
Rhinelander,
Wisconsin.

Dear Sir:—

Referring to our conversation of to day in regard to procuring ground at Rhinelander.

As I understand it this cannot be done by taxation, and equally distributing the expense, and coming from such people whom it would benefit the most, it will be quite an undertaking for your city to raise the amount of money. I will, therefore, on behalf of this company guarantee to pay toward the purchase of this property not to exceed $6,500.

Yours Truly,
E. Pennington,
2nd Vice Pres. and Gen'l Manager.

Moved by Alderman Stumpner and seconded by Alderman Johnson that the proposition of Mr. E. Pennington be accepted. Carried. All the aldermen voting aye. Moved by alderman Stumpner seconded by alderman Swedburg that a recess of 15 minutes be taken to fix up the levy for the ensuing year. Carried.

After the council was called to order the following resolution was read:

Resolved by the Common Council of the city of Rhinelander that the following tax is hereby levied in and for the city of Rhinelander for the year beginning September 1st, 1902.

Salaries of officers	$ 2,100 00
Streets and sidewalks	3,500 00
Fire Department	4,200 00
Police Department	2,000 00
Water Works	8,000 00
Elections	450 00
Health Department	450 00
Street Lights	3,000 00
Printing	400 00
Sewers	500 00
Cemetery	100 00
Rent	700 00
Interest	1,250 00
Miscellaneous	6,400 00
Park	125 00
Library	1,000 00
Bridges	750 00
Water Works Extensions	1,000 00
Special Bridge Bond	1,000 00
Refunding Bond due	3,000 00
School Purposes	14,000 00
	$54,825 00
Estimated Receipts	10,000 00
Total	$44,825 00

Offered and passage moved by

Louis Stumpner,
Alderman.

Moved by Alderman Swedburg and seconded by Alderman Olson that the recommendation by ald. Stumpner be accepted. Carried. All the aldermen voting aye.

Resolution offered by alderman Gilligan was read:

Resolved that the Board of Public Works are instructed to have the water main on Prospect street extended to the west 300 feet with one hydrant.

W. H. Gilligan,
Alderman.

Moved by alderman Smith and seconded by alderman Roepcke that said resolutions be adopted as read. Carried. All the alderman voting aye.

Resolution offered by alderman Barnes was read:

Resolved that an order be drawn to the Rhinelander Advancement Association for the $3,000 raised for such companys stock, such money to be used by said association only in aid of the manufacturing company purchasing the Kirk plant.

C. F. Barnes,
Alderma

Moved by alderman Swedburg and seconded by alderman Olson that said resolution be adopted as read. Carried. All the aldermen voting aye.

Petition from the 5th ward was read. The same petition being to grade and gravel Oneida avenue, said petition being referred to the Board of Public Works at our last regular meeting, who recommended that said street be improved at once.

Moved by alderman Divers and seconded by alderman Roepcke that same recommendation be accepted. Carried. All the aldermen voting aye.

The following bills were presented:

Order No.	Name	Amt claim'd	Amt all'd
2106	M. Nolan	$43.00	$43.00
2107	Deane Steam Pump Co	87.61	87.61
2108	J. A. Clow & Sons	83.54	83.54
2109	Electrical Engineering Co.	59.85	59.85

Moved by Alderman Olson and seconded by alderman Johnson that the bills be allowed as read and proper officers be instructed to draw orders for same. Carried. All the aldermen voting aye. Upon motion the council adjourned.

Gust. Swedburg,
City Clerk.

Notice of General Election

State of Wisconsin, Oneida county—ss.

Notice is hereby given that a general election to be held in the several towns, wards, villages and election districts of the state of Wisconsin, on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday being the 4th day of November, A. D. 1902, the following officers are to be elected, to-wit:

A governor in place of Robert M. LaFollette, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January A. D. 1903.

A lieutenant governor in place of Jesse Stone, deceased, whose term of office would have expired on the first Monday of January A. D. 1903.

A secretary of state in place of William H. Froehlich, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, A. D. 1903.

A state treasurer in place of James O. Davidson, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January A. D. 1903.

An attorney general in place of Emmet R. Hicks, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January A. D. 1903.

A state superintendent in place of Lorenzo D. Harvey, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January A. D. 1903.

A railroad commissioner in place of Graham L. Rice, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January A. D. 1903.

A commissioner of insurance in place of Emil Giljohann, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January A. D. 1903.

A representative in congress for the Tenth congressional district, consisting of the counties of Iron, Vilas, Oneida, Forest, Florence, Langlade, Lincoln, Shawno, Marathon, Taylor, Price, Ashland and Wood.

A member of assembly for the assembly district consisting of the counties of Iron, Vilas and Oneida.

A county clerk in place of William W. Carr, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January A. D. 1903.

A county treasurer in place of Romanzo R. Douglass, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, A. D. 1903.

A sheriff in place of Sylvanus Kelley whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January A. D. 1903.

A coroner in place of Charles Decanter, whose term of office expire on the first Monday of January A. D. 1903.

A clerk of circuit court in place of Eliga C. Sturdevant whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, A. D. 1903.

A district attorney in place of Samuel T. Walker, whose term of office will expire yn the first Monday of January A. D. 1903.

A register of deeds in place of Joseph L. McLaughlin, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January A. D. 1903.

A county surveyor in place of David H. Vaughn, whose term of office will expire the first Monday of January A. D. 1903.

A superintendent of schools in place of Myra Germond, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January A. D. 1903.

In accordance with section 1 of article XII, of the constitution of the state of Wisconsin, the following joint resolutions adopted by the legislature of the state of Wisconsin at the regular session of 1901 are made a part of the foregoing notice, to-wit:

[No. 23 A.]

Joint Resolution No. 8.

For the submission of an amendment to section 4 of article VII of the constitution relating to the justices of the supreme court.

Resolved, by the assembly, the senate concurring, that section 4 of article VII of the constitution be amended so as to read as follows: Section 4. The chief justice and associate justices of the supreme court shall be severally known as the justices of said court, with the same terms of office of ten years respectfully as now provided. The supreme court shall consist of seven justices, any four of whom shall be quorum, to be elected as now provided, not more than one each year. The justice having been longest a continuous member of said court, or in case two or more such senior justices shall have served for the same length of time, then the one whose commission first expires shall be ex-officio, the chief justice.

[No. 14 A.]

Joint Resolution No. 11.

Proposing an amendment to section 3 of article XI of the constitution of the state of Wisconsin, as amended by a vote of the people at the general election, November 2, 1874, relating to the indebtedness of municipal corporations.

Resolved, by the assembly, the senate concurring, that section 3 of article XI of the constitution of Wisconsin be amended by inserting after the word "years" in the last line of said section as printed in the statutes of 1898, the following words: "or, if a city containing a population of more than twenty-five thousand according to the last state or federal census taken before such debt is contracted, within fifty years," so that when amended said section 3 of article XI, shall read as follows: Section 3. It shall be the duty of the legislature, and they are hereby empowered, to provide for the organization of cities and incorporated villages, and to restrict their power of taxation, assessment, borrowing money, contracting debts and loaning their credit, so as to prevent abuses in assessment and taxation, and in contracting debts by such municipal corporations. No county, city, town, village, school district or other municipal corporation shall be allowed to become indebted in any manner or for any purpose to any amount, including existing indebtedness, in the aggregate exceeding five per centum on the value of the taxable property therein, to be ascertained by the last assessment for state and county taxes previous to incurring of such indebtedness. Any county, city, town, village, school district or other municipal corporation incurring any indebtedness as aforesaid, shall, before or at the time of doing so, provide for the collection of a direct annual tax sufficient to pay the interest on such debt as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal thereof within twenty years, or, if a city containing a population of more than twenty-five thousand according to the last state or federal census taken before such debt is contracted, within fifty years, from the time of contracting the same.

[No. 28 S.]

Joint Resolution No. 12.

Providing for an amendment of section 23, article IV of the constitution and for separate county government in certain counties.

Resolved by the senate, the assembly concurring, that section 23, of article IV, of the constitution of the state of Wisconsin, be amended by adding at the end thereof the following:

"Provided that in counties which contain an incorporated city of more than one hundred thousand inhabitants, the legislature may establish a separate system of county government" so that when so amended said section will read as follows: "Section 23. The legislature shall establish but one system of town and county government, which shall be as nearly uniform as practicable; provided, that in counties which contain an incorporated city of more than one hundred thousand inhabitants, the legislature may establish a separate system of county government."

Notice is further given that at said general election the following propositions are to be submitted to the people in pursuance of the requirements of chapters 73, 258 and 437 of the laws of 1901, which said chapters read as follows:

No. 135 S.] [Published March 26 1901.

Chapter 73.

An act to submit to the people an amendment to article XI of the constitution of the state of Wisconsin, giving the legislature power to pass a general banking law.

Whereas, At the biennial session of the legislature of the state of Wisconsin for the year 1899, a joint resolution was passed proposing an amendment to article XI of the constitution of the state of Wisconsin, giving the legislature power to pass a general banking law which was agreed to by a majority of the members elected to each of the two houses, and approved April twentieth, 1899, which proposed amendment was in the following language:

"Resolved by the assembly, the senate concurring, that article XI of the constitution of the state of Wisconsin be and is hereby amended, by substituting for sections four and five thereof, a new section to be known as section four and reading as follows: Section 4. The legislature shall have power to enact a general banking law for the creation of banks, and for the regulation and supervision of the banking business, provided that the vote of two thirds of all the members elected to each house, to be taken by yeas and nays, be in favor of the passage of such law."

The people of the state of Wisconsin represented in senate and assembly do enact as follows:

Section 1. The foregoing proposed amendment to the constitution of the state of Wisconsin shall be submitted to a vote of the people of this state in the manner now provided by law for the submission of proposed amendments at the next general election in November, 1902.

Section 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage and publication.

Approved March 23, 1901.

No. 26, S.] [Published May 4, 1901.

Chapter 258.

An act to submit to the people an amendment to section 1, of article 10, of the constitution of the state of Wisconsin relating to education.

Whereas, At the biennial session of the legislature of Wisconsin for the year 1899, an amendment to the constitution of the state was proposed and agreed to by a majority of the members elected to each of the two houses, which proposed amendment was in the following language:

Resolved by the senate, the assembly concurring, that section 1 of article X of the constitution of the state of Wisconsin be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 1. The supervision of public instruction shall be vested in a state superintendent and such other officers as the legislature shall direct; and their qualifications, powers, duties and compensation shall be prescribed by law. The state superintendent shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the state at the same time and in the same manner as members of the supreme court, and shall hold his office for four years from the succeeding first Monday in July. The state superintendent chosen at the general election in November, 1902, shall hold and continue in office until the first Monday in July, 1905, and his successor shall be chosen at the time of the judicial election in April, 1905. The term of office, time and manner of electing or appointing all other officers of supervision of public instruction shall be fixed by law.

And Whereas, the foregoing proposed amendment to the constitution of the state of Wisconsin was duly agreed to by the legislature of this state, chosen at the general election in November, 1900, by a majority of all the members elected to each house thereof; therefore,

The people of the state of Wisconsin represented in senate and assembly do enact as follows:

Section 1. The foregoing proposed amendment to the constitution of the state of Wisconsin shall be submitted to a vote of the people of this state in the manner now provided by law for the submission of proposed amendment at the next general election in November, 1902.

Section 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage and publication.

Approved May 2, 1901.

No. 65, A.] [Published May 22, 1901.

Chapter 437.

An act to submit to the people an amendment to article XIII of the constitution of the state of Wisconsin to prohibit the pass system.

Whereas, at the biennial session of the legislature of this state in the year 1899 an amendment to the constitution of this state was proposed and agreed to by a majority of the members elected to each of the two houses, which amendment was in the following language:

Resolved, by the senate, the assembly concurring that article XIII of the constitution be amended by adding a new section, to be known as section 11 to read as follows: Section 11. No person, association, copartnership or corporation, shall promise, offer or give, for any purpose, to any political committee, or any member or employee thereof, to any candidate for, or incumbent of any office or position under the constitution or laws, or under any ordinance of any town or municipality of this state, or to any person at the request or for the advantage of all, or any of them, any free pass or frank, or any privilege withheld from any person, for the traveling accommodation or transportation of any person or property, or the transmission of any message or communication. No political committee, and no member and employee thereof, no candidate for, and no incumbent of any office or position under the constitution or laws, or under any ordinance of any town or municipality of this state, shall ask for, or accept, from any person, association, copartnership or corporation, or use, in any manner, or for any purpose, any free pass or frank, or any privilege withheld from any person, for the traveling accommodation or transportation of any person or property, or the transmission of any message or communication. Any violation of any of the above provisions shall be bribery and be punished as provided by law, and if any officer or any member of the legislature be guilty thereof, his office shall become vacant. No person shall be privileged from testifying in relation to anything therein prohibited; and no person having so testified shall be liable to any prosecution or punishment for any offense concerning which he was required to give his testimony or produce any documentary evidence. The railroad commissioner and his deputy in the discharge of their duties are excepted from the provisions of this amendment.

Whereas, The foregoing proposed amendment to the constitution of the state was duly ratified and agreed to by the legislature thereof at the biennial session in 1901, by a majority of all the members elected to each house thereof, therefore,

The people of the state of Wisconsin represented in senate and assembly do enact as follows:

Section 1. The foregoing proposed amendment to the constitution of this state shall be submitted to the people at a general election to be held on Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November, 1902, and if the people shall approve and ratify the said amendment by a majority of the electors voting thereon, such amendment shall become a part of the constitution of the state.

Section 2. The form of the ballot to be cast on the question of adopting or rejecting said amendment shall be "For the amendment to prohibit the pass system." Opposite said words shall be two spaces over one of which shall be printed the word "yes" and over one the word "no." The voter may mark his ballot in the space under whichever of said words indicates his intention. The marks made shall be as the law now provides [illegible] shall be printed upon the ballot to be cast at such election after the names of the candidates and separated therefrom by an appropriate line or rule. The votes cast on the adoption of such amendment shall be canvassed and returned in the same manner as the votes cast at such election and the result shall be determined and published in the manner provided by law.

Section 3. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage and publication.

Approved [illegible]

Given under my hand and official seal at the courthouse in the city of Rhinelander, this 4th day of August A. D. 1902.

W. W. Carr,
County Clerk.

NEW NORTH.

REINELANDER PRINTING COMPANY

RHINELANDER, - WISCONSIN

1902	NOVEMBER.					1902
SUN.	MON.	TUES.	WED.	THUR.	FRI.	SAT.
....	....	....	....	....	....	1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30	....	....	....	....	....	....

Nebraska has a gentlemanly set of train robbers. After robbing a passenger they shake him by the hand and compliment him for his liberality.

A Philadelphia paper proves that fried potatoes produce more indigestion than any other "culinary sin." We thought as much. The friers must go.

It is darkly hinted that there are terrors accompanying the use of alum as a clarifying agent of which we have no conception. The things of which we have no conception are indeed terrible!

The finding of The Hague arbitration court against Mexico in the Pius fund matter involves the payment by Mexico to the United States of $43,350 annually forever. The amount is not great, but forever is a long time.

There is a dearth of surgeons in the regular army, especially in the junior grade. The rank of an assistant surgeon is that of first lieutenant, and it commands $1,600 per year. Yet young doctors are very slow to accept it, preferring to take their chances of working up a practice in civil life.

The criticism of the scheme to cut down the college courses is taking the characteristically American humorous form. The New York Tribune, for instance, alludes to the proposed cut college terms as "educational tabloids." Brevity being the soul of wit, this will pass, whether the candidate for a degree does or not.

Andreas Chrometz, a Hungarian, now on a walking tour around the world, was recently in Canada. From there he proceeded to New York, and then was to strike west. His route lies by way of St. Paul into Canada again. Mr. Chrometz is a wiry-looking little man and looks fit for his task, which he expects to finish in about four years.

Perrine's comet, which was discovered September 1, is coming toward the earth at the rate of 3,000,000 miles a day. If it were to continue at that rate a smashup with our globe might be anticipated. But the astronomers assure us that before long it will switch around and go the other way. So no one need dodge the fiery missile.

There were young heroes in the civil war. Gen. Stewart, the new commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, is barely past 54 years of age. And as the war ended more than 37 years ago his youthfulness while fighting for his country can be demonstrated by a simple arithmetical calculation. But he seems to have been a full grown man as a soldier.

It is a fact proved by drink statistics that America is becoming more temperate, but the best authorities do not attribute the improvement to the effects of legal penalties. Hard drinkers are no longer countenanced by desirable society. This is one reformatory force, and a stronger one yet is the increasing demand in many lines of business for men who are always sober and reliable.

Andrew D. White has written for the Century a history of the "Cardiff giant," which was made of Fort Dodge gypsum. This calls out a letter by James D. Hayne to the New York Sun. Mr. Hayne saw it a few years ago on show in a popular resort near El Paso, Tex.; it was lying in a big box, broken in several places, and exposing at the fractures the iron rods by which the "petrification" was internally fortified. The "giant" has been abandoned by its owners, who were intending to exhibit it in Mexico.

Dennis A. Reardon is Boston's most remarkable blind man. He has been sightless for 20 years, but he is a successful architect, and buys all the goods for the Perkins institute. Mr. Reardon is the architect of 15 completed buildings designed for the Perkins institute. By passing his fingers over the tracing paper he is able to feel the lines, so sensitive is his touch, and he can tell whether the idea has been carried out as he intended. Mr. Reardon carries a watch without a crystal and is never at a loss to know the time.

The tragic death of two aeronauts in Paris a few days ago, adding to a long list of such casualties, does not tend to increase general confidence in the claim that aerial navigation is near at hand, and the statement that "the experiment would have proved a complete success" but for the accident will be received with many grains of allowance. Until the world has experiments with airships which are "successes" without accident it will not be ready to accept with unqualified belief the claims of enthusiastic inventors of aerial machines.

The antelope is doomed to destruction within the coming ten years, according to the naturalist in charge of the Colorado museum of natural history. "Antelope," says this authority, "positively will not breed in captivity, hence the parks can hope for no increase among their pretty captives. At the present rate of destruction I do not believe the wild antelope will survive another decade. As the tame ones will not multiply, it seems to me that the inevitable result will be the annihilation of the antelope even before the buffalo disappear."

A WEEK'S HISTORY

The Important Happenings of a Week Briefly Told.

IN ALL PARTS OF THE UNION

All the Latest News of Interest from Washington, From the East, the West and the South.

THE LATEST FOREIGN DISPATCHES

FROM WASHINGTON.

The president has issued a general order providing for the reduction of the enlisted strength of the army to 56,989, the minimum authorized by law.

In his annual report Chief Engineer Melville, of the navy, suggests the use of oil for fuel on the torpedo boats and destroyers.

The coal strike commission organized and received instructions from President Roosevelt, who desires a thorough investigation and some plan that will prevent future ruinous disputes. Judge Gray was elected chairman, and an adjournment was taken until the 27th.

In his report Attorney General Knox, who investigated the Panama canal title, will hold that the company can give a perfect title.

The president will recommend the establishment of a permanent tariff commission in his message to congress, and nonpartisan membership will be favored.

Gen. Young and Gen. Corbin have arrived in Washington from their visit to Europe. Gen. Corbin said the prince and princess of Wales and possibly Prince Henry of Prussia would visit the St. Louis exposition.

Commissioner of Labor Wright, who was named as recorder, has been made a full-fledged member of the anthracite strike commission, by the president, making seven instead of six members.

In an opinion rendered to the president Attorney General Knox held that a valid title can be given by the French company to the Panama canal property.

THE EAST.

At the age of 50 years Charles A. Russell, member of congress from the Third Connecticut district since 1886, died at Danielson.

In the United States there were 222 business failures during the week ended on the 24th, against 249 the same week in 1901.

Exchanges at the leading clearing houses in the United States during the seven days ended on the 24th aggregated $2,356,144,027. The increase, compared with the corresponding week of last year, was 28.1.

A circular issued by the National Association of Manufacturers declares war on union labor and demands defeat of the eight-hour and anti-conspiracy bills now before congress.

Trade reviews report retail business retarded in some places by mild weather, but movement of goods fully sustained.

Orders for the withdrawal of the troops in the anthracite coal regions have been issued by Gov. Stone.

Next July the next meeting of the National Educational association will be held in Boston.

The well-known woman suffragist, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, died at her home in New York city, aged 87 years. Old age was given as the cause of death.

Some of the freshly mined coal has reached New York and was sold to the public at $6.50 a ton.

The railroad companies scored big gains in last year, an increase of $110,-725,000 being shown in earnings by Poor's Manual.

WEST AND SOUTH.

At Linden, Ind., Mrs. Nettie Wall died just after being told she was under arrest charged with the murder of her father, George Nicholas.

University of Chicago trustees voted to segregate men and women students for two years.

The two children of John Eichman, of Traverse Valley, Wis., were burned to death.

It is charged that F. A. Heinze, of Butte, Mont., offered a $2,500,000 bribe to the son of Senator Clark for aid in getting political control of the state.

The retail cigar dealers and manufacturers outside the American Tobacco company will meet in Chicago to plan a fight against the trust.

The wife of John Laine, a farmer near Brockett, N. D., poisoned her eight-months-old son and then committed suicide. Domestic trouble was the cause.

One man held up a Northern Pacific train near Drummond, Mont., killed Engineer O'Neill and robbed the mail and express cars and escaped. Passengers were not molested.

At Sioux Falls, S. D., Walking Shield, a Rosebud Indian, was hanged for the murder of Mrs. Ghost-Faced-Bear on the Rosebud Indian reservation.

At Clarinda, Ia., William Lucas was found guilty of the murder of Emma Moore and sentenced to life imprisonment.

In the penitentiary at Moundsville, W. Va., State Henry was hanged for murder.

At Kankakee, Ill., Arthur Moyer, aged 19, self-confessed murderer of Douglas Craft, was sentenced to 20 years' imprisonment.

The novelist, Frank Norris, died in San Francisco as the result of an operation for appendicitis.

Damage to the extent of $20,000 was done at the Fairmount powder works, located 18 miles from Fairmount, W. Va., by the explosion of 600 kegs of powder.

In Chicago Capt. Edward Williams and Luke Wheeler were pronounced guilty of conspiracy to defraud Cook county out of $26,770.17 taxes. The former was fined $1,500 and sentenced to six months in jail; Wheeler was fined $3,500 and sentenced to serve two years in jail.

At Indianapolis the grand jury returned indictments against 25 persons implicated in a grate-robbing scandal.

Chicago barbers have started an active campaign for shorter working day and no shaving on Sundays.

At Marshalltown, Ia., E. H. Hilden, past grand master Iowa odd fellows, and past grand chancellor of the Knights of Pythias, dropped dead. Apoplexy was the cause.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

By the foundering of a craft off Fogo, N. F., during a gale five men were drowned.

Next year the king of Siam will visit the United States as the nation's guest.

At Port Diamante, Argentine, a hurricane destroyed 160 houses and killed 15 persons.

Mrs. Langtry's brother-in-law, Capt. Max de Bathe, and a friend named Mr. Cox were injured in an automobile accident in which their driver was killed. They were running in a new car from London to Brighton. It swerved into a bank and was smashed.

Cholera cases in the Philippine islands up to date exceed 100,000.

William Marconi has been appointed a chevalier of the Order of Industrial Merit by King Victor Emmanuel of Italy.

The wheat harvest of Siberia is reported very poor.

United States Minister to Chili, Henry L. Wilson, has declined to be transferred to Greece.

Botha and Delarey, ex-Boer generals, have abandoned their proposed tour of the United States, and will return shortly to South Africa.

Several persons were drowned in floods in the province of Calabra, Italy.

LATER NEWS.

At a railroad crossing in Providence, R. I., Walter H. Wilson lost his life while endeavoring to save three boys.

The council bribery cases of St. Louis have come to trial. It is understood that an effort will be made for a change of venue.

President Roosevelt celebrated his 44th birthday the 27th. The anniversary was observed by a dinner in which the children participated.

P. S. Blodgett, general manager of the Lake Shore railroad, died at his residence in Cleveland after a long illness.

In a riot in Chicago, caused by the American Posting Service's attempt to post bills by the use of non-union labor, seven men were severely injured.

Admiral O'Neil, chief of the naval bureau of ordnance, in his annual report, says that the ordnance bureau wants $13,182,506 next year, of which amount $10,000,000 is to be devoted to arms and armament for new ships.

Of the 108 collieries operated by the five big companies having headquarters at Scranton, Pa., only thirteen are still idle.

Wu Ting Fang, who has been minister of the Chinese empire to the United States since May 1, 1897, has been recalled to China by an edict of the emperor. The edict informs Wu that he has been appointed minister of commerce in association with Chang Chi Tung.

Col. J. F. Sanford, president of the Knoxville & Ohio railroad, died at his home in Knoxville, Tenn.

The Volunteers of America celebrated their sixth anniversary in Chicago.

About $5,000 in subscriptions was raised for the United Irish League, at Philadelphia.

TWIN CITY MARKETS.

Minneapolis, Oct. 27.

Wheat—No. 1 northern, 72c; No. 2 northern, 70c; Dec., 71c. Oats—No. 3 white, 27c. Corn—No. 3, 59c. Rye—No. 2, 45c. Barley—No. 2, 45c. Flax—$1.17. Butter—Creamery, extras, 18@19c; creamery, firsts, 17@18c; dairy, fancy, 17@18c. Poultry—Turkeys, 8@9c; chickens, 7@8c. Hay—Upland, fancy, $8.50.

St. Paul, Oct. 27.

Cattle—Steers, $4.00@4.25; cows, $3.00@4.00. Hogs—$6.80@7.05. Sheep—muttons, $3.00; lambs, $6.00.

MINOR NEWS ITEMS.

The government report on crops of the world shows very late harvest and smaller yield than was promised.

The supreme court of the state of Washington has decided that a Japanese cannot become a citizen of the United States.

The United States fish commission distributed young fish during the last fiscal year to the number of 1,495,545,271, against 1,071,000,000 for 1901.

Dr. Emil G. Hirsch, leading Jewish churchman, of Chicago, in a sermon told his congregation at Temple of Israel to reject the first chapter of Genesis.

A temperance bill framed by the Austrian government provides prison sentence for persons found intoxicated over a certain number of times in public.

It is believed that the Philippines will experience a rice famine. The islands' crops are small, the oriental supply seems limited, and the price is advancing rapidly.

First Assistant Postmaster General Wynne has announced that where rural free delivery is established fourth-class post offices and star routes must be discontinued.

Minister Conger has advised the state department of an edict issued by the Chinese government warning officials to at once stop practices of extortion in collecting taxes.

A former American official in Cuba has received word confirming reports of distress in the island. He regards the people as incapable of meeting the problems of the new republic.

The British naval programme announced by Secretary Arnold-Foster, included the retirement of 37 ships for inefficiency and the commissioning of the most powerful squadron of cruisers ever known.

The Erie railroad is said to plan an entrance into Pittsburg by building a line from Youngstown, and also from Dayton to Hamilton, the cost to be $20,000,000, which is to be raised by the sale of bonds.

The British government will ask parliament to vote a grant of $10,000,000 for the benefit of those residents of the Transvaal who remained loyal to Great Britain during the war in South Africa, in addition to the $15,000,000 granted under the peace treaty.

IS CALLED BY DEATH.

Noted Champion of Woman's Rights Passes Away.

Close of the Long and Eventful Life of Elizabeth Cady Stanton—Old Age Given as Cause of Death—Her Career.

New York, Oct. 27.—Elizabeth Cady Stanton, the well-known woman suffragist, died Sunday at her home in West Ninety-fourth street. In this city, aged 87 years. Old age was given as the cause of death. She was conscious almost to the last. About a week ago Mrs. Stanton began to fail rapidly. This became more noticeable last week, and then it was known to the family that her death was only a question of days or hours. The children with Mrs. Stanton when she died were Mrs. M. F. Lawrence and Mrs. Stanton Blatch, of New York. Henry and Robert L., of New York, lawyers; Theodore, of Paris, and G. Smith, a real estate broker, at Warden Cliffe, Long Island. The funeral will be held on Wednesday, but the hour has not been set. The interment will be in Woodlawn cemetery.

A Notable Career.

Elizabeth Cady Stanton, who signed the first call for a woman's rights convention in the United States, was born in Johnstown, N. Y., on November 12, 1815. She was the daughter of Judge Daniel Cady and Margaret Livingston Cady, both persons of unusual education and refinement. As a child she displayed unusual intelligence and began her education at the Johnstown academy. After finishing the course at her home school she went to Mrs. Emma Willard's seminary in Troy, N. Y., where she was graduated in 1832.

ELIZABETH CADY STANTON.

In 1839 she met Henry Brewster Stanton, an anti-slavery orator of some note, and in 1840 they were married. Immediately after their wedding they went to London, where the international anti-slavery convention was to be held.

Not Permitted to Take Part.

Mrs. Stanton was one of the delegates from America, but was denied participation in the proceedings because she was a woman. While in London she met Lucretia Mott, and with her signed the first call for a women's rights convention. Returning to Boston Mr. and Mrs. Stanton made their home there until Mr. Stanton was compelled to remove to Seneca Falls, N. Y., because of his health. It was in Seneca Falls on the 19th and 20th of July, 1848, in the Wesleyan chapel, that the first women's rights convention was held. Mrs. Stanton was at the head of the movement at that time, and besides caring for the delegates, wrote the declaration of aims which became the subject of ridicule and jest throughout the United States.

From 1867 to 1874 she went from state to state campaigning for woman's suffrage, and became associated with numerous organizations having that end in view. She became a candidate for congress from the Eighth New York district, having the support of the New York Herald. She became associated in the management of the revolution with Susan B. Anthony, and was the joint author in many books bearing on woman's suffrage. She had five sons and two daughters, all of whom are living and successful in life.

UNDER WATER.

Damage in the Business District of Brunswick, Ga., Caused by Heavy Rains.

Brunswick, Ga., Oct. 27.—As a result of continued heavy rains five blocks in the center of this city are under water and considerable damage has been done from Monk street to Mansfield. On Newcastle street, one of the principal business blocks in the city, the water has risen into the stores and is from 10 to 12 inches deep. The city fire department house is under water. The jails are both flooded and from Bay to Union streets, a distance of a quarter of a mile, traffic is impossible. The Brunswick Electrical Supply company has been put entirely out of business by the water and not a light furnished by that concern was burning Sunday night. Railroad traffic has been badly interfered with and washouts are reported on the Southern, between Brunswick and Jesup, and on the Brunswick & Birmingham. All mails are belated.

Cholera in the Philippines.

Manila, Oct. 27.—The cholera is gaining a strong foothold on the island of Mindanao. It is expected to spread there, as it has elsewhere in the islands. The disease continues to be bad in the province of Iloilo, island of Panay, but it is light elsewhere. It has disappeared from Manila. The cases reported up to date exceed 100,000.

Favors Strong Navy.

Washington, Oct. 27.—The president favors making the United States navy the equal of any in the world, and heavy naval legislation is expected to meet little opposition in congress.

Prominent Odd Fellow Dead.

Marshalltown, Ia., Oct. 27.—E. H. Hilden, past grand master Iowa odd fellows, past grand chancellor of the Knights of Pythias, and grand representative of the odd fellows, dropped dead Saturday. Apoplexy was the cause.

Teachers Elect Officers.

Rockford, Ill., Oct. 27.—The Northern Illinois Teachers' association elected the following officers Saturday: President, H. H. Kingsley, Evanston; vice president, H. D. Thompson, Moline; secretary, S. F. Carson, DeKalb.

ROYAL PARTY IN LONDON.

King and Queen of Great Britain Enter the City Amid Great Pomp and Ceremony.

London, Oct. 27.—King Edward and Queen Alexandra started on the royal progress toward the city shortly after noon Saturday in somewhat dull weather. The rain, however, kept off, and the temperature was sufficiently mild to make the day enjoyable. Outside Buckingham palace, which naturally was one of the greatest centers of attraction, a great crowd had been waiting for hours, watching the arrivals and departures and the forming up of the procession.

The king wore a field-marshal's uniform with the cloak thrown back showing his decorations. Both the king and queen looked extremely well and continuously bowed their acknowledgments of the warm welcome extended to them. Partly in consequence of the length of the route there was nowhere a great crush of people, with the exception of open spaces like Trafalgar square, where the London county council presented the king with an address of welcome and where the Boer generals, Botha, Delarey and DeWet, were prominent among the spectators, and at the city boundary, Temple Bar, where the lord mayor, sheriffs and other city officials welcomed his majesty and presented him with the city's sword.

At the mansion house most of the procession stopped, their majesties from there being accompanied only by the sovereigns' escort and the prince of Wales, the duke of Connaught and other princes, equerries and aides, to the Guild hall, where they arrived without any extraordinary incident.

In the great hall the 700 persons waiting about the luncheon tables cheered as the king came in. His majesty accepted the corporation's address and then the members of the royal family sat down and the luncheon commenced.

Among those present were Ambassador Choate and Gen. Wood.

The most interesting feature of the royal progress up to this point was the king's reply to the address of the London county council on Trafalgar square. The Boer generals occupied prominent seats in the center of the county council stand, immediately facing the king. His majesty's reply was clearly audible to all in the vicinity. He said:

"It gives much pleasure both to myself and the queen to receive in person the loyal and dutiful address of the center of municipal authority on the occasion of our progress to the capital of the empire and to receive the greetings of our people on our coronation. Your confidence that my favor will be extended to every measure calculated to ameliorate the conditions of my subjects is well-founded, and of the numerous important questions which come under your consideration none appeal more strongly to my interest and sympathy than those directly touching on the welfare of the poorer classes of this and other great cities. I thank you for your good wishes for myself and my house. I cordially share your aspiration that it may be granted me by the same Divine Providence which preserved my life from imminent danger to reign over my firmly established and peaceful empire and in the loyal hearts of my contented and prosperous people."

After other formal toasts the party left the hall, the procession reformed and it restarted on its progress across the river.

Their majesties returned to the palace at 5:30 p.m.

The Guild hall caught fire shortly after their majesties left the building. The fire was in the dome of the Guild hall some distance from the part of the building where the luncheon was held. The firemen easily subdued the flames. The fire is said to have been caused by a fused wire.

The last ceremonies connected with the inauguration of the reign of King Edward VII. occurred Sunday, when the king, accompanied by Queen Alexandra, the prince of Wales and almost all the members of the royal family, drove to the St. Paul's cathedral and offered up thanks for the recovery of his health, which had enabled him to be crowned. The weather was rainy and small crowds marked the royal progress through the metropolis.

FRANK NORRIS DEAD.

Well-Known Novelist Dies as Result of Operation for Appendicitis at San Francisco.

San Francisco, Oct. 27.—Frank Norris, the novelist, died Saturday as the result of an operation for appendicitis performed three days ago.

Norris was born in Chicago in 1870. He received his literary apprenticeship in San Francisco, contributing short stories and sketches to the weekly papers. The novel that brought him the greatest fame was "The Octopus," a story of the struggle between the wheat growers of California and the railroad. "The Pit," a story of the Chicago grain market, is now running as a serial in an eastern magazine, and a third novel, on a somewhat similar topic, was in course of preparation when Norris was seized with the illness that culminated in his death.

Tour Abandoned.

London, Oct. 27.—In a dispatch from Brussels, the correspondent of the Standard says it is declared positively there that Gens. Botha and Delarey have abandoned their proposed tour of the United States and will return shortly to South Africa.

Royalty is Coming.

Washington, Oct. 27.—Gen. Corbin and Gen. Young have arrived from their visit to Europe. Gen. Corbin said the prince and princess of Wales and possibly Prince Henry of Prussia would visit the St. Louis exposition.

Marconi Honored.

Rome, Oct. 27.—It has been decided to establish wireless telegraphy apparatuses at all stations and on all passenger trains on Italian railroads. King Victor Emmanuel, of his own initiative, has appointed William Marconi a chevalier of the Order of Industrial Merit.

Mail Carrier Killed.

Chicago, Oct. 27.—John Flynn, of 3700 Fillmore street, a mail carrier, was killed by a Twelfth street trolley car at Clifton Park and Central Park avenues Sunday night. His cart failed to turn from the tracks in time.

WRIGHT MADE A MEMBER.

President Announces Former Recorder as Additional Arbitration Commissioner.

Washington, Oct. 27.—There will be seven instead of six members upon the anthracite strike commission. Commissioner of Labor Wright, who was named as recorder, having been made a full-fledged member Saturday by the president. In giving him a vote the decision of the commission is reduced from a two-thirds to a majority action. Both sides to the controversy acquiesce, giving the new arrangement their approval.

The correspondence leading up to the appointment of Mr. Wright was made public at the temporary white house Saturday.

The following self-explanatory telegram was sent Friday:

"Washington, D. C., Oct. 24, 1902.

"Mr. George F. Baer, President Philadelphia & Reading Coal and Iron Company, Philadelphia, Pa.:

"As chairman of the anthracite coal strike commission recently appointed by the president, I am instructed to inquire whether it would be agreeable that we should request the president that Mr. Carroll D. Wright, who was made recorder of said commission, be appointed a member thereof. A like communication will be addressed to the representative of the miners. Will you be good enough to answer as representing the coal operators parties to the agreement?

"GEORGE GRAY, Chairman."

A telegram identical with this was sent to Mr. John Mitchell, president of the United Mine Workers of America, at Wilkesbarre.

To these inquiries responses were received by telegraph:

"Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 24, 1902.

"I am authorized to say that Mr. Wright's addition to the commission will be entirely agreeable to the gentlemen who signed the request.

"GEORGE F. BAER."

"Wilkesbarre, Pa., Oct. 24, 1902.

"Telegram received. Replying thereto will say that it is perfectly agreeable to me that Mr. Carroll D. Wright be added to the commission.

"JOHN MITCHELL, President U. M. W. of A."

The completed correspondence then was laid before President Roosevelt with the unanimous request of the commission that Mr. Wright be added to the commission as a full member.

In accordance with the request the president immediately designated Mr. Wright a member of the commission, coupling his announcement with a statement that Mr. Wright would continue to perform his duty as recorder.

INAUGURATED PRESIDENT.

Woodrow Wilson Succeeds F. L. Patton as Head of Princeton University.

Princeton, N. J., Oct. 27.—Decorations of orange and black were displayed everywhere here Saturday in honor of the inauguration of Woodrow Wilson as thirteenth president of Princeton university. Hundreds of graduates of the university are here and there were many warm greetings between old alumni, some of whom had not met for years.

In the procession which formed in the university library and marched to Alexander hall in which was held the literary exercises, ex-President Cleveland and Gov. Murphy, President-elect Wilson and the retiring president, Rev. F. L. Patton, Rev. Van Dyke and Bishops Scarborough and Satterlee formed the first division.

The entire line of march of the academic procession was lined with enthusiastic under-graduates and alumni.

The first division and as many of the second as the space would hold, occupied the rostrum in Alexander hall, the rest of the procession in order occupying the main audience room and the balcony. As the academic body moved into the building the orchestra played a processional, which was followed by a hymn. Rev. Dr. Van Dyke delivered the invocation and Chancellor Magie administered the three oaths of allegiance to the United States, the state and the university, and presented the charter and keys of the university to the new president. This was followed by round of applause lengthening into a deafening noise as Mr. Patton arose to deliver his address as the retiring president.

The address of ex-President Cleveland for the board of trustees also provoked great applause.

When President Wilson arose to deliver his inaugural he was greeted with prolonged applause, being also frequently interrupted by the enthusiastic audience whose feelings were expressed in timely demonstrations. Bishop Satterlee pronounced the benediction and as the recessional was rendered, the audience moved out of the building and over to Nassau hall, from the steps of which President Wilson addressed the alumni and under-graduates. The next event was the turning of the first sod by the president for the class of '79 dormitory which will be erected at the head of Prospect avenue. A luncheon by President Wilson to a number of distinguished guests closed the morning's programme.

Student Killed.

Ames, Ia., Oct. 27.—P. L. Kimberly, of West Liberty, a student in the Iowa State Agricultural college at this place, was killed at a late hour Saturday night by falling from a Northwestern train while stealing a ride from the city to the college grounds.

Statistics on Illiteracy.

Washington, Oct. 27.—The census report shows 95.6 per cent. of native white children between ten and 14 years were able to read and write, and 99.1 per cent. of native children of foreign born parents.

Czar to Make a Tour.

London, Oct. 27.—According to the Copenhagen correspondent of the Daily Telegraph, the czar of Russia, after visiting Italy, will proceed to Montenegro, Athens, and probably to Constantinople. While in Italy the czar will have an interview with the pope.

Sustains Apportionment.

Bloomington, Ill., Oct. 27.—A telegram from Springfield announces that the supreme court has sustained the apportionment of the Illinois congressional and senatorial districts, made by the last legislature.

What is Russia's Policy in Turkey and Asia?

INCIDENTS WHICH SHOW WHICH WAY THE WINDS BLOW IN THE EASTERN SITUATION.

NEWS that a Russian ironclad has entered the Bosporus despite the agreement of 1841 (which was reaffirmed at the Berlin treaty of the powers in 1878), to the effect that the straits shall remain closed to foreign warships, occasions more of speculation than surprise. The fact that the present mission of the vessel is coincident with the peaceful and diplomatic call of Grand Duke Nicholas upon the sultan does not lessen the apprehension of the Mussulman population nor blind the eyes of other European nations. We read it was at the "insistence of Russia" that the vessel was allowed to pass the forts. If the provisions of the Berlin treaty may be so easily set aside for a visit of ostensible friendliness, who shall fix the exact boundary lines where the provisions of the treaty actually become operative?

The understanding as it has long existed provides that no foreign warship may enter the Bosporus without the consent of the sultan. The fact that the sultan in the present instance is treating Grand Duke Nicholas with all the honor due a sovereign operates perhaps as a tacit permission on his part to the presence of the Russian war vessel. But how could he do otherwise and remain the gracious host? His officials objected as strongly as they dared, and Russia pressed the point. The action of the Turkish censor in suppressing the word "ironclad" from all dispatches indicates that the authorities intend to overlook the presence of the warship by giving it another name, and to regard the seeming breech of agreement as something which has not occurred. The rose by another name would smell as sweet; and the fact that Russia has done as she pleases will be as apparent in the present friendly guise as in any other.

Nor is all this to be regarded as much ado about nothing. Russia has always endeavored to administer Turkish affairs, and the fact that the Berlin treaty is galling to her is not infrequently evidenced by little incidents like the present one. The redeeming feature of Russia's policy of aggrandizement in the Black sea region is that, while she has all along pursued her selfish interests, she has usually based her arguments for interference in Turkish affairs on the atrocious outrages committed upon the Christians, and she has thus been the means of instituting many righteous reforms. It was for this reason that Gladstone, when, as chief spokesman for the British liberals, declared in favor of the overthrow of Turkish authority, was accused of having a secret understanding with the Russian court. Subsequent events went to prove, however, that Gladstone was always and forever in favor of justice to the downtrodden martyrs and that he stood with Russia only as long as Russia stood with him.

It is possible of course, that Russia has been greatly maligned and that her intentions, in desiring the decadence of the Ottoman empire, have been undertaken, as each move in that direction on the face of it would seem to indicate, wholly for the cause of humanity and are based upon principles which Gladstone espoused; yet this seems hardly probable when one reviews the whole outlay of historical happenings in which Russia has had a hand. Selfishness and then humanity, has seemed to be the order of precedence with her. The fact that from the standpoint of humanity nobody would care very much if the rule of the Ottoman empire were overthrown, lends more of toleration than legality to Russia's position.

When Napoleon was stalking abroad in Europe with his armies seeking whom he might overcome and it came into his daring brain that he ought to conquer Russia, he manufactured a very crafty document which he declared to be the "Will of Peter the Great." This he made public, offering it as an excuse for his conquest. One section of the document that purported to be Peter the Great's advice to the succeeding rulers of Russia, read:

"Approach as near as possible to Constantinople and towards the Indies. He who reigns at Constantinople will be the real ruler of the world, and, with that object in view, provoke continual wars with Turkey and Persia; establish dockyards in the Black sea; get possession of the shores of that sea as well as those of the Baltic, these two things being necessary to the ultimate success of the project; hasten the decadence of Persia, penetrate as far as the Persian gulf, reestablish the former trade of the Levant by appropriating Syria, and, if possible, extend the power of Russia to the Indies which are the emporium of the world."

In this remarkable document Napoleon formulated a dream as nearly perfect from a Russian standpoint as the brain of the most visionary Russian imperialist could have conceived. Some historians are of the opinion that Russia, though quick to deny the genuineness of the document, nevertheless learned some valuable lessons from it and that some of the possibilities suggested have since framed themselves into a definite policy.

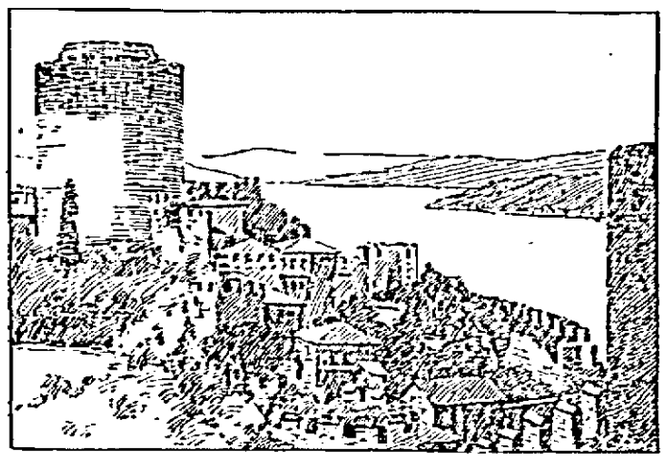
One or two strong writers freely uphold the Russian advance in that quarter of the globe. After pointing to the fact that the Russia of to-day is by no means the oppressive and unprogressive Russia of a few years ago, Daniel Seelye Gregory, D. D., LL.D., asserts:

"By the plainest principles of international law, Russia rather than Great Britain has a right to the Black sea and to a friendly power—a Christian Turkey or Greece—if not a capital on the Bosporus. She will undoubtedly assert that right in time, and there can be no settlement of the eastern question by any scheme that either ignores or denies her just claims in this regard. And Russia's ambition for a great outlet for commerce and a center of power on the distant Pacific coast is just as certainly to be realized, for this too is a necessity to the life and progress of what is in many respects the greatest nation on the globe. * * * And if Russia has all along had designs on Constantinople, coveting it as her future capital, she has certainly exercised a very remarkable self-restraint in prosecuting her purpose. When she made the peace of Adrianople in 1829, there was nothing to hinder her from occupying Constantinople. When she made the armistice of San Stefano, in 1878, she was in a similar position; and yet she was content to stop in her victories with making provision for the freedom and safety of the Greek and Armenian Christians in Turkey." This writer further asserts there is no "positive betterment in the condition of Christian subjects of the Sublime Porte that is not due directly or indirectly to Russia."

This hardly agrees with the English view. There is nothing which is so arouses the Englishman as the probability of Russian predominance in Turkey. Your English historian points to the fact that in the war between Russia and Turkey, Russia was prevented from marching upon Constantinople only by the presence of British warships which had been immediately hurried to the scene of action in protest; and that Russia bowed to the inevitable with no very good grace and accepted the invitation of the Berlin conference of the powers—a conference wherein every relation of Turkey with her neighbors was reviewed and provided for—only because she must. Yet even at the conference, the boundaries of the various Turkish states that were given a measure of freedom, were arranged, it is asserted, more in accordance with Russia's policy of weakening Turkey and strengthening herself than of paving the way for a united Turkey under Christian rule.

However all this may have been, Russia's chief inroads upon Turkey since the war has been ostensibly of a friendly nature. When the Germans proposed, two or three years ago, to build a railroad in a portion of Asia Minor, fronting on the Black sea, Russia vigorously protested and secured an irade from Turkey giving to Russia the sole power to build railroads in that territory. Russia's recent advances, though chiefly commercial, will prove none the less effective. As concerning duties and revenues and every matter of commerce fixed by the Berlin treaty and in all internal affairs in which she has the slightest claim, the strong hand of Russia is always felt, and her voice of counsel and command is an ever present reality. Russian diplomacy predominates in Turkey. The incident of her ironclad now on the Bosporus may be regarded as a mere straw, which nevertheless tells which way the blind blows.

MILTON MARKS.



THE CASTLE OF EUROPE ON THE BOSPHORUS.

The Prescription Free.

Tramp—I jus' dropped in, mum, to offer my new cure for indigestion, dyspepsia and kindred ailments, mum. It may prove a great blessing to your family, mum, and I charge you nothing for the prescription.

Housekeeper—Well, I must say that's reasonable enough. What is the cure?

Tramp—Live on plain food, and give your rich and indigestible dishes to the poor. I'm the poor, mum.—N. Y. Weekly.

Handicapped.

The Lawyer—When I was an office boy I had to wash the windows and sweep the floor.

The Office Boy—Well, dat just shows yer dat de kids nowadays ain't got de advantages dey had in your time.

The Lawyer (astounded)—How's that?

The Office Boy—Why, if I did any cleanin' around dis joint, de Amalgamated Wieder-Cleaners an' de Janitors' union would put yer business on de bum!—Puck.

MERGER IN COURT.

Government Suit Against Northern Securities Company.

Testimony Taken in St. Paul, Minn., Before Commissioner Appointed for that Purpose by Court—Mr. Hill on the Stand.

The fact that the government of the United States has instituted a suit under the Sherman anti-trust law against the Northern Securities company, to prevent that company from doing business and carry out the so-called merger of the Great Northern and Northern Pacific, is well known. Testimony has been taken in New York, and is now to be taken in St. Paul before Mr. F. G. Ingersoll, commissioner appointed by court for that purpose. Naturally, Mr. J. J. Hill was a prominent and important witness. His testimony was very voluminous, giving many details of the great deal not heretofore made public. He was on the stand for two days, but space permits only a fragment of his evidence. He was followed by Mr. Harris, president of the Burlington system, and Mr. Weyerhaeuser, the great lumber dealer, who is a director in the Great Northern, and others. There was a great array of eminent attorneys present as participators or listeners.

Mr. Hill told in a general way of the building of a great railway system, of the development of the trade in the Orient, and of the coal situation of the country. Mr. Hill largely told his story in his own way, none of the learned counsel having disposition to throw out a hint that Mr. Hill might better tell it some other way.

He begin by relating briefly the organization of the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba road, and later its reorganization into the Great Northern road, and admitted without very much pressing that he had very largely determined the policy of the roads, especially the policy of extending the lines. This was, however, he explained, largely due to the fact that many of the other directors had been non-residents.

Built, for Keeps.

Explaining how the Great Northern had been pushed through to the coast in 1892, Mr. Hill said that $500,000 had been expended for surveying alone, as he desired to be certain that he was building his road on the best possible locations. He dropped in a little side remark at this point by saying that while riding along the Pennsylvania system once he observed a portion of that system being built on the fourth right of way, and, he said, "I wanted to avoid all that sort of thing."

The traffic of the western country consisted mostly of lumber, and it was essential for the Great Northern to handle this lumber if it was to do business at all. The rate at that time was 80 cents a hundred pounds, which was prohibitive.

"I conferred with lumber manufacturers and they thought that if they had a rate of 65 cents they could send lumber east. I knew they couldn't do it with a rate higher than 50 cents, so we made it 40 cents, and the lumber trade began to develop rapidly.

"In order to make a low rate on eastern lumber shipments it was essential to first have a western movement of cars to prevent the necessity of bringing empty cars west to ship the lumber in. Within four years we had so developed this trade and trade with Alaska and the eastern islands that we were enabled to secure eastern goods for the markets of the Orient, and thus to keep a movement of cars which meant a shipment of lumber east again at a rate making the shipment possible and profitable.

"What steps did you take to secure transportation across the Pacific, and what relation did that have to your purchase of the Burlington road stock?" asked Mr. Young.

"We found that the lumber supply of the United States east of the Rockies and north of the Ohio river was more and more dependent upon the Washington and Oregon forests, and that the time was rapidly approaching when the states which were furnishing lumber to the east would not have enough lumber for their own needs (Michigan, for instance, now consumes more than she can manufacture). I was especially interested in the lumber traffic, because if there was no lumber for us to carry from the west there was nothing at all for us to carry on our road. I saw that it was only a question of time when Washington and Oregon would supply all the lumber of the country. It is soon to be so. In order to have a low rate we must have a large tonnage, and have markets to which we could send anything made in the east, and thus have a continual eastern traffic westward. I influenced the Japanese to purchase a trial lot of American rails instead of the Belgian and English rails, and later I induced them to buy American cotton, on a guarantee that if it was not satisfactory I would pay for it.

"The cotton trade has been growing very rapidly ever since. We chartered ships to take this cotton and these rails to Japan. We can make a rate to Hongkong which will enable the Minneapolis millers to ship their flour to China if they can get the Chinese trade."

Coal Supply.

Q. What advantage, if any, did you expect to derive and have you derived from the Burlington purchase in regard to the supply of coal for the country traversed by your line?

Replying to the above question, Mr. Hill thought that on the west end they had a local supply of coal and on the east end coal in the past has come from Pennsylvania and West Virginia and some from Ohio, but now it was apparent that they could no longer rely on the previous resources in the east, and it is consequently of vital interest to use the supply they can obtain not only for themselves but for the public as well from the Illinois coal fields. The grades of the Burlington road enabled them to carry an enormous tonnage and the public would soon be compelled to rely upon the bituminous coal supply instead of on the anthracite from the east. This coal is a necessity to the people of the northwest, which would have to abandon the country for five months in the year if they could not get coal at reasonable prices, and they cannot get it from the east at a reasonable price. He did not claim that this was due to the strike and the local situation this year, but this was the permanent situation the northwest had got to face, and in the future they could not bring coal from the western end of their line because the haul was too far to furnish it at moderate prices.

Ore Trade With St. Louis.

Within the last week we had advices of 75,000 or 100,000 tons of iron ore to go through the winter from the iron mines of northern Minnesota to St. Louis to load the coal cars back. The fact that the coal has to come north or that there is coal to come north makes it possible to make a lower rate on the iron ore, and together the iron ore rates and the coal rate are both affected and are both reduced to the extent that we can load the cars both ways. This is a matter we have under consideration; this iron matter we have had under consideration maybe for a couple of months, but it has culminated within the last week. We hope that it will reach 200,000 tons before spring.

Q. In reference to shipments of cotton especially, and other articles, what disadvantage was there in its being carried over separate lines under a joint tariff which you did not have, where it is carried where both roads are under the same control, for instance, in the matter of breaking bulk or anything of that kind, shifting from cars?

A. Well, it is almost a necessity, if business is to be at all permanent, to be able to control a rate. The rates on the high seas vary according to the supply and demand for ships, and we, in order to take this business west must be in a position to compete to take the traffic, one day with another. It may be that another road—it may be the line between here and St. Louis, if the Burlington was not in a position to work with us and to continue to work with us, they might find some other connection that would give them a larger division than we could of the rate; they might find or feel that it was their interest to work with somebody else. Maybe they would give them some other business in lieu of this, and we would have to hire some other road to haul that business from St. Louis here, at the best rate we could get. We could not control it except through the option of some other road. Might at any time withdraw the rate; might at any time refuse to make a joint rate with us, except on terms that would be prohibitory. And in that way we could not go very far. We would not be in a position to compete for that business. We must either take that business to the coast—we must take all the west bound business we can get to the coast, or else we must advance the rate on the lumber. Now, outside of cotton, take nails, wire, articles of that kind, that business has grown to very large dimensions, but our rate is a very low one from Lake Erie to Hongkong; it is 45 cents a hundred, $9 a ton, on those commodities. A line reaching St. Louis and all the trunk lines of the East between St. Louis and Chicago puts us in a vastly different position; and that is the reason why it was of such importance for us to control the situation. We could not control it unless we could give a market for the production of the line—products raised along our road—whether it was out of the mine or from the farm or out of the forest. If the man who produced it could not sell it, he would stop producing. And that was the problem we had to meet, and with the Burlington we find ourselves able to meet it.

Oriental Trade.

Q. Mr. Hill, are you able to state the comparative growth of that Oriental traffic since its inception up to this time?

A. The growth has been very rapid. In some commodities more rapid than in others. Last year the increase was very large in cotton goods, both raw and manufactured, and in machinery and in some other commodities it fell off. The oil, I think, was considerably reduced. The Pateum oil, by some arrangement, has that market largely and we do not carry the oil we did.

Q. Taking the aggregate of the traffic, the total amount of it.

A. Well, I should say that in 1902—the year ending June 30, 1902—the business was more than twice as great as it was the previous year ending June, 1901. We were in better position to do the business.

Q. Can you give us the quantity of cotton, raw cotton or piece goods, that was carried in 1901 and 1902?

A. I can give it to you exactly by the Great Northern.

Q. Yes, by the Great Northern we are speaking of.

A. In 1901 the amount of cotton piece goods was 12,070 bales; 1902, 64,542 bales. Raw cotton in 1901 was 12,220,000 pounds, against 41,243,000 pounds the next year.

Continuing his testimony Mr. Hill explained that they made their ships large for the purpose of reducing rates. They could carry a cargo equal to what five ordinary freight steamers could carry with only one crew instead of five crews. In all their movements there was no intention to hinder commerce, but to promote it, and it has greatly increased commerce between the United States and foreign nations. These arrangements have only been perfected about a year and the business has more than doubled on the Great Northern road. He said he thought the total tonnage of the Great Northern road will show the increase to be about 25 per cent, and the foreign business is increased over 100 per cent. "We have been able to reduce rates from 10 to 15 per cent in a year on the local business between the Pacific coast and the Twin Cities and Lake Superior," was his answer to the question as to what effect the increase of business had had in the reduction of rates.

Q. At the time of the purchase of the Burlington shares, was there any purpose or intention to restrain or hinder the traffic of the Burlington road itself, interstate traffic?

A. No, sir, none whatever.

Q. What has been the effect of that purchase upon the traffic of the Burlington road? Has it hindered it, restrained it, or has it increased it?

A. I think that the traffic of the Burlington road from Billings to the southwest has been very largely increased, and from here to the south the increase has been considerable.

Q. What is likely to be the future effect? Will it be to restrain or to enlarge the commerce of the road?

A. If the plan as contemplated is carried out, it should make a very large increase in the traffic. For instance, if the iron ore from Minnesota can find the furnaces in Missouri or Southern Illinois or down in that country where they get cheap coal, and bring back coal in the same cars, cars adapted for moving one moving both, that business alone should run very soon into millions of tons. That is one. I know of no place where the business would not be increased. I know of no place where it would not be increased and benefited. I can imagine none.

He further explained that the reason why they had not begun this earlier was because it was a very large undertaking for the Great Northern road alone, and that the Northern Pacific was just emerging from an embarrassment which made it inexpedient for it to join.

The question of a holding company was not part of the Burlington transaction. It was not discussed or thought of; neither was there any purpose at that time to secure control of the Northern Pacific stock.

He said one of the Great Northern directors raised the question that inasmuch as the purchase of the Burlington stock and the creation of a bond to pay for it, involved the point and several liability of the entire amount of the purchase, it was a matter of consequence to the Great Northern to know that the Northern Pacific would not pass into the hands of people who might be interested in other directions.

He did not think that any of the officers of the Northern Pacific company had anything to do with organization of the Northern Securities company. The Northern Securities company simply bought the stock of the Northern Pacific from the people who owned it. The corporation did not own any stock that he was aware of and at any rate, it did not sell any stock to the Northern Securities company. His own sales and those of his immediate friends, the eleven parties he had named, were absolute without any condition or trust or implied agreement or anything else. There was no understanding as to how the Northern Securities company should vote the stock—no condition of any kind attached to the sale. The sale was not the result of any agreement with each other.

Replying to questions as to whether he, Hill, solicited parties to buy the stock of the Northern Securities company, Mr. Hill stated that replying to inquiries, he told them that it was a matter they must determine for themselves—and he had so many inquiries that finally he prepared a circular letter as an answer, in which he explained that the Northern Securities company did not operate and could not operate a railroad, but could only buy and sell shares of railroads, and the value of its stocks dependent upon the profit made by the railroads the stocks of which the Northern Securities company might acquire.

He left each inquirer to act his own pleasure without giving advice.

The Second Day.

On the second day of Mr. Hill's testimony he was cross-examined by the attorneys for the government. It was developed by his testimony that Harriman, who represents the Union Pacific's interests is the largest individual stockholder in the Northern Securities company. This came about by the large purchase of Northern Pacific stock by the Union Pacific made during the raid in May, 1901. In response to questions Mr. Hill said there was nothing to prevent Mr. Harriman from buying more stock of the Northern Securities company, if he was willing to pay the price asked for it by the owners. He might even buy enough to have control, but he, Hill, did not think the owners would be likely to sell it, and so that though he now has some eighty or ninety millions of the four hundred millions of stock, he did not consider it likely he would ever have control.

He explained that the organization of the Northern Securities company was to prevent any such raids as were made in 1901 and would make it very difficult even if not substantially impossible for any one person or syndicate to get control of the stock of the roads in the hands of the holding company. By having the ownership of the roads stable and not likely to be frequently changed, rates could be reduced. He thought that no more than 10 per cent of the business was competitive between the Northern Pacific and the Great Northern roads; that is, interstate business.

Mr. Hill was examined at length regarding the Great Northern mileage. He explained that the Great Northern scarcely absolutely owned any railroad mileage, but that it operated somewhere from five to six thousand miles of road under leases and that it also owned the large portion of the stock of the old Manitoba road and some other corporations.

He also testified relative to the reduction of rates made on the Great Northern since the purchase of the Burlington system. In response to the question who directed the reduction on the Great Northern, he said it was a matter of conference between the officers and himself. He said the reduction of rates on the Great Northern was not a new thing, but was quite frequent and had been for a number of years. He said the reduction amounted to 10 or 15 per cent. On grain it was 10 per cent. It was nearly that from all places on the Great Northern which were grain shipping points and some places more. He thought the reduction was substantially the same on the Northern Pacific, but was not absolutely informed on that point. He disclaimed having personally made the changes in the traffic rates of freight, but when they were a matter of great moment he had been consulted and advised in the matter. He did not think that the rates had been reduced on lumber, pig iron or coal since the purchase of the Burlington, because those rates were abnormally lower before and much lower than were charged by the Eastern roads.

The gross earnings of the Great Northern per ton per mile were stated to be .859 and the average of the railroads of the United States was .729. He thought that the Northern Pacific was higher, probably in the neighborhood of .900. On the Atchison it was .985. Mr. Hill said that the rates on the Atchison were higher than on the Great Northern and Northern Pacific, and thought that if they charged the average rate of the Atchison it would increase their earnings $5,000,000.

Referring to the purchase of a large amount of coal land in Illinois, Mr. Hill said the Northern Securities company did not own this land at the time the present suit was begun. He made this explanation on the coal question.

Coal Supply.

Witness: I do not want to be misunderstood, and from the questions I think I have been. The Great Northern Railway company and the Northern Pacific Railway company have an interest in this country and the people living here, and, inasmuch as our winters are cold, it would be difficult for them to live here without fuel, and it is a very serious matter—it is a very serious matter for the railways. We don't know now that we would be able to run our trains to the first day of February, with the lack of supply of coal, without bringing coal from Illinois, and we don't know but we would have to give up a portion of our supply of steam coal to keep people from freezing before spring—and it is not due by any means to the anthracite strike, and I tried to make it plain yesterday that it was not; but it is due to the inability of the railroads between Lake Erie and the mines in West Virginia, Pennsylvania and Ohio to move the coal. They are unable to move the coal up to Lake Erie ports, and we are unable to get a supply. At this time we have not been able to get one-half of our purchase for the year, and navigation will close some time next month. That is the importance of the control for us of access to the coal mines of Illinois, which are the nearest coal mines to this country, and the importance of that will be apparent more and more as time goes on.

Mr. Hill further testified that when the Union Pacific desired to get control of the Burlington road Mr. Harriman came to him while they were negotiating and wanted to take a half interest, but the proposition was declined. The purchase of the Northern Pacific by the Union Pacific, he said would have left the Great Northern in a helpless condition because the Great Northern was jointly and severally responsible for two hundred millions, that being the purchase price of the Burlington stock, and if the Northern Pacific owned a joint interest in the deal, they would be responsible for one-half of that amount, but if the Northern Pacific was in the hands of a rival transcontinental line with its interest in San Francisco and from Omaha through the Platte Valley to San Francisco they could influence the Burlington to help their Southern interests and would be in a position to prevent the building up or aiding the development of the Northwest that the Great Northern had worked so long and hard to establish.

The gist of Mr. Hill's testimony during the two days he was on the stand was that the organization of the Northern Securities company was in no sense a restriction to trade. That the Great Northern and Northern Pacific and Burlington were operated separately and independently. That there was no actual merger, but that their working together was of vital interest to the Northwest. That rates had been reduced as the result of this co-operation, and could and would be still further reduced as tariff increases. That the whole proposition was within the law in every respect. That the purchase of the stock of the Northern Securities company was open to any one who had the money to pay for it and could agree with the owners as to the price. That there was no combination or agreement expressed or implied, but that the corporation was simply a holding company, really for the purpose of making the property it holds have greater stability and not likely to be purchased by parties to use to destroy other property; in fact, that the whole movement would prove most advantageous to the Northwest. Cost of the railroad and equipment having been incurred, the great increase of tonnage and business growing out of the Burlington purchase and protecting it against adverse interests would increase earnings, make lower rates possible and thus induce settlement of the country, and the building up of commercial manufacturing and agricultural interests.

HERE, THERE AND ELSEWHERE

Cryolite is a mineral found in Greenland.

Egypt was the first country to have a military organization.

Skating was a sport of the Northmen in prehistoric times.

Umbrellas were in use in America before they were in England.

Some people, when they work, don't do anything.—Atchison Globe.

Love looks through a window; envy through a keyhole.—Chicago Daily News.

There is a New York in Scotland. It is situated on the west shore of Loch Awe, and is therefore not far from Glasgow.

Great Britain receives 21 per cent. of her total imports from her colonies, Holland one per cent., France ten per cent., Germany one-tenth of one per cent.

An "Omar Khayyam" restaurant has been opened at New York nearly opposite the Waldorf-Astoria. The cooking consists of all sorts of dishes that may be concocted with hot, spicy sauces and ingredients of rice and curry.

Under a decision of the appellate division, just published, the law stands now in New York state that a co-respondent who puts in a defense in a suit for divorce is liable for all the costs of the case, if he does not succeed in his defense.

WISCONSIN STATE NEWS.

Bridge Gave Way.

As a thrasher and engine with eight men were crossing the Wisconsin river over the iron bridge at Sauk City, a span 170 feet long gave way and the entire outfit, including the men, went out of sight in 20 feet of water, falling 40 feet. How any of them escaped alive is a wonder. Editor C. F. Ninnian, of Sauk City Press, and Henry Meyer, president of the village, were following the thrasher in a buggy and they, too, went into the water with the wreck. They were the only ones injured. Mr. Ninnian sustained a broken shoulder and Mr. Meyer a fracture of the arm. All the horses were drowned.

Elect Officers.

At the forty-fifth annual session of the Wisconsin grand encampment, I. O. O. F., held in Baraboo, officers were elected as follows: Grand patriarch, B. H. Kehorn, Milwaukee; grand high priest, D. W. John, Marinette; senior warden, E. H. Zimmerman, Wausau; scribe, L. O. Holmes, Baraboo; treasurer, J. A. Fathers, Janesville; representatives, J. L. Fulton and J. F. Hutchinson; junior warden, Alexander Johnson, Chippewa Falls. The patriarch militant elected as president H. J. Suttle, of Viroqua.

Under Arrest.

Frank Williamson, of Marshfield, was arrested in Wausau and taken to his home to stand trial. It is charged that for two years he has been leading a dual life, having a wife and three children living in Jefferson and, it is said, living with a woman named Mrs. Cora Evans, of Wausau, who he introduced as his wife. The charge was brought against him by his brother-in-law, J. J. Hays, of Jefferson.

Women May Vote.

Attorney General E. B. Hicks has rendered an opinion to the effect that women are eligible to vote on the constitutional amendment relating to the extension of the term of the state superintendent of schools. It is proposed to make the term of the state superintendent four years instead of two, and to raise his salary, also to hold the election in the spring at the time of the judicial election instead of in the fall.

Note of Warning.

Fred Hollman, Jr., son of Postmaster F. A. Hollman, committed suicide in Green Bay by shooting himself in the head. Hollman was 26 years old and was employed by his father. The young man left the following note in the room where the deed was committed: "Here is the end of a worthless life. I advise all men and boys to be right and upright, not to think a sport is the only life, because they are all wrong."

Robbed the Mails.

By the means of decoy letters Post Office Inspector Bird discovered that David E. Walt, night clerk in the Oshkosh post office, had been robbing the mails. When arrested money taken from letters was found on him and he confessed the theft. He was held in $2,000 bail and committed to the county jail here. He is 28 years old, has a wife and two children and has worked in the Oshkosh office for nine years.

Found by an Indian.

John G. Faulkes, foreman of the Journal office at Grantsburg, who went to the woods some time ago and wandered off while delirious, was found dead near the mouth of Clam river by an Indian. Faulkes had been a man of considerable political prominence in Wisconsin, having been at one time clerk of the assembly.

The News Condensed.

The sensational case at Chippewa Falls of Carrie Egger vs. John J. Nicholson came to a close when a jury gave a verdict of $3,500 against the defendant. It was a breach of promise damage case.

By the resignation of Bishop Halvorsen, of Westby, Rev. A. K. Sagen, of La Crosse, becomes bishop of the Lutheran synod of the northwest.

Almeron Eager, one of the wealthiest men in Evansville, died at his home after an illness of but a few weeks.

Thomas O'Brien, convicted at Black River Falls of horsestealing, has been sentenced to ten years at Waupun.

The public schools at Grantsburg have been closed on account of a number of cases of scarlet fever in the city.

W. H. Bradley, aged 55, dropped dead in the Hotel Ritzinger, at Eau Claire.

Elwyn F. Larson, president of the defunct Universal Casualty company, has been sentenced to seven years in prison by the court at Durand.

Hans Olson was fatally injured while working in a sawmill at Chippewa Falls. He was struck by a rotary carriage and mangled.

Winnie Breese, aged 20 years, of Beloit, was arrested yesterday in Racine charged with forgery. Breese said he forged checks in order to get enough money to marry.

Arthur Flunn, of Appleton, and Charles O. Melby, of Whitehall, sophomores, were expelled from Lawrence university for painting the face and body of J. C. Rathbone, of Merrillan Junction, with tincture of iodine.

The gristmill of Parge & Guenther, at Hayton, Wis., was burned, entailing a loss of $7,000; insured to a slight extent.

Fire at Glenflora destroyed a restaurant and general store, and damaged a saloon and hotel. Loss, $4,000; insurance, $1,200.

Capt. William Nequette, aged 50 years, in charge of the life-saving station at Sheboygan for 11 years, died from paralysis.

S. W. Reese, aged 70, a banker, of Dodgeville, was found dead in bed. He had been suffocated by gas in his room at the Avenue hotel in Madison.

Thomas Carmichael died in Eau Claire at the age of 72. Years ago he was a democratic leader and served as assemblyman in several sessions of the legislature. He was a veteran of the civil war.

It has been announced that the Wisconsin Knitting company, with headquarters in Racine and branch offices at Milwaukee, Oshkosh and other cities, will go out of business.

The Upham Lumber company at Grand Rapids has decided to put on a force of 250 men. Fully 20,000,000 feet will be cut—an increase of over 3,000,000 feet over any previous year.

EDEN WAS IN AUSTRALIA.

So Declares a German Geologist Who Says That Country Alone Fulfills Necessary Conditions.

The cradle of humanity has been located more than once. More than one anthropologist has staked out a little section of the globe and has said: "This was Eden." But now another scientist has used certain premises as a compass and certain theories as a chain, and has surveyed a new portion of the world and has located a new nursery, states the Chicago Tribune.

Australia is the new Eden and Prof. Schoetensack, of Heidelberg, is its discoverer. His conclusions were presented to the Berlin Anthropological society at a recent meeting. The methods by which they were reached are as interesting as the conclusions themselves.

With this assumption fixed Prof. Schoetensack, with his knowledge of the various forms of life which existed at various times on the globe, began to count out the regions where it would have been impossible for man to have been nourished.

America, Europe, Asia and Africa were quickly put out of consideration as there existed on these continents animals which would have destroyed every trace of human life in extremely short order.

Life could not have been sustained at the northern and southern extremities of the globe because of the cold. The brain of man at this time was not sufficiently developed to enable him to discover fire, and he could not have warmed himself. The only place men could have existed where ferocious beasts lived would have been in the trees, and if they had led such a life the result would be a four-handed instead of a two-handed race.

Everyone of the scientific premises forces the conclusion that men were developed in some clime where the temperature was moderate, where food was easily obtained, and where life was not a continual struggle against animals superior physically.

Such being the case, the anthropologist finds but one place answering that description. That is Australia. At one time this may have had a connection with southern Asia. Here man may have been nourished and developed, he reasons. It is safe from carnivorous beasts which could threaten the existence of men.

Such carnivorous animals as existed on the island or continent were too small to be a danger. The dingo, or wild dog, now known to have existed there with prehistoric man, was not a dangerous foe. One of the marsupials was carnivorous, but it was neither large enough nor strong enough to have been a danger at any time.

There was an abundance of food easily procured, and the climate was tempered to a weak race. There more easily than anywhere else the art of making fire might have been discovered.

Australia also lacks the dense forests which might have produced an arboreal race, but it is pointed out that the tall Australian trees would be calculated to produce just such hands and feet as the human race actually has.

All these theories have led Prof. Schoetensack to pronounce with positiveness that Australia was the cradle of the race and that it was the garden of Eden.

WON BY THE COMPOSITOR.

A Printers' Strike That Was Terminated by the Loss of the Most Important Letter.

"Speaking of printers," said an old typo, "reminds me of a printers' strike which was inaugurated in a small town out west a number of years ago when that section of the world was much wilder than it is now. Cruder methods were then used in the printing business, and yet some of us older fellows look back upon those days as the rosier part of our careers. Of course, we struck hard lines, just as we strike them now. But somehow there was something about the grouping which made the printer's misfortunes easier to bear than they are now," says the New Orleans Times-Democrat. "Getting back to the strike, the printers had asked for a small increase, and had insisted on it with the usual persistence and vigor. The owner of the paper said his income would not justify him in granting the increase asked. Besides, he said, he did not intend a gang of printers to run his business. That was a firebrand. There was nothing to do but walk out. He said he could get along all right, and really we were inclined to think that he could. But there was one mischievous fellow in the crowd who said he would fix the thing so the man could not get out his paper. The town was small, and was many miles from a place where type or assistance of any kind could be had. The first intimation we had that anything was wrong was when the paper missed an issue. We did not understand why it was. But the aforesaid mischievous man did. Sure enough, he had fixed the thing. He had slipped around in the shop before we all left, but without our knowledge, and had stolen all the lower case e's. It is impossible to get out a newspaper without e's. The e is used more frequently than any other letter in the alphabet. The proprietor could not turn a wheel. He finally threw up his hands in despair, and said if the men would come back and bring the missing e's he would grant their demand. It was some time before we located the guilty man. He finally came to the front, and said if we would all go back he would furnish the necessary number of lower case e's to get the paper out. We went back after being out just a day and a half, and the mischievous printer kept his promise by lugging a peck of e's back into the shop. That was the last trouble with the proprietor of the paper, and after it was all over he looked upon the larceny of his supply of e's as a good joke."

Another Polar Mystery.

Peary says he could discover the north pole if he had $200,000. But, asks the Chicago Record-Herald, if he had $200,000 why should he ever want to do anything as disagreeable as discovering the pole?

TAX DEED NOTICE.

(Continued from Fourth Page.)

Description.	S.	T.	R.	Amt.
SW SW	7	36	11	1.61
SE SW	7	36	11	1.99
SE NE	9	36	11	3.24
NW NE	12	36	11	2.94
SW NE	12	36	11	2.94
NW SW	12	36	11	2.93
SW SE	12	36	11	2.93
SE SW	12	36	11	2.93
NE NW	13	36	11	6.02
SW SW	24	36	11	2.91
Lot 1	27	36	11	1.61
NE NE	29	36	11	2.91
NW SW	29	36	11	2.91
SW SW	29	36	11	2.91
NW NE	31	36	11	2.91
SW NE	31	36	11	2.91
NW NW	32	36	11	2.91
NE NE	34	36	11	2.44
SW SW	1	37	11	2.91
SE SW	1	37	11	2.44
SE SE	2	37	11	2.44
NE NE	3	37	11	4.46
NW NE	3	37	11	4.46
SE NE	3	37	11	2.91
SW SW	4	37	11	2.93
SE SW	4	37	11	4.46
SW NW	5	37	11	2.93
NW SW	5	37	11	2.93
SE SW	5	37	11	2.93
NE SE	6	37	11	2.93
SW NE	7	37	11	2.93
SE NE	7	37	11	2.93
NE SW	7	37	11	2.93
SE SW	7	37	11	2.93
SW NW	11	37	11	2.44
SE SW	11	37	11	2.44
NW NE	12	37	11	4.46
SW NE	12	37	11	2.41
NW NW	13	37	11	2.91
SE NW	13	37	11	6.02
NW SW	13	37	11	4.46
SW NW	13	37	11	2.91
NW SW	13	37	11	2.44
SW SW	13	37	11	2.93
NW NE	24	37	11	6.02
NW SW	24	37	11	2.93
NE SE	24	37	11	2.93
SE SE	24	37	11	2.93
NW NW	26	37	11	2.93
SW NW	26	37	11	2.93
NE SW	27	37	11	2.93
SW SW	27	37	11	2.93
SE SW	27	37	11	2.93
SW SW	34	37	11	2.93
NW SW	30	37	11	6.02
SE SE	31	37	11	2.91
NE SE	31	37	11	2.93
SW SE	31	37	11	2.93
SE SE	31	37	11	2.93
NW NE	1	38	11	2.91
SW SE	1	38	11	2.91
Lot 1	1	38	11	1.61
Lot 6	13	38	11	2.44
Lot 7	13	38	11	2.44
SE NW	14	38	11	6.02
Lot 7	18	38	11	2.44
Lot 3	17	38	11	2.44
NW SE	19	38	11	2.91
Lot 2	21	38	11	2.86
SE NE	21	38	11	4.46
SW NE	24	38	11	2.93
SE NE	25	38	11	2.44
NW SE	28	38	11	4.46
NE SE	31	38	11	4.46
SE SE	31	38	11	2.91
SW NW	32	38	11	2.91
NE SW	32	38	11	2.91
SW SW	32	38	11	2.91
NW SE	32	38	11	2.91
SW SE	32	38	11	2.91
SW NE	32	38	11	2.91
Lot 2	37	38	11	2.91
Lot 3	37	38	11	2.44
NE SW	36	38	11	4.46
NW SW	36	38	11	4.46
Lot 2	1	39	11	4.46
Lot 1	1	39	11	4.46
SE SE	4	39	11	2.91
Lot 8	6	39	11	2.91
Lot 7	6	39	11	4.46
SE SE	6	39	11	4.46
Lot 5	7	39	11	4.46
Lot 4	7	39	11	4.46
NE SE	7	39	11	4.46
SE SW	7	39	11	4.46
NW NE	19	39	11	4.46
Lot 2	19	39	11	2.17
SW SW	19	39	11	4.46
Lot 3	19	39	11	4.46
Lot 2	20	39	11	6.02
SE SE	21	39	11	4.46
NE NW	24	39	11	2.91
SW NW	24	39	11	2.44
SE NW	24	39	11	2.44
NW SE	24	39	11	2.91
SW SE	24	39	11	2.44
Lot 7	25	39	11	4.46
Lot 6	25	39	11	2.93
Lot 4	25	39	11	2.91
Lot 3	25	39	11	2.44
Lot 2	25	39	11	2.44
Lot 1	25	39	11	2.44
Lot 6	26	39	11	2.91
Lot 5	26	39	11	6.02
NW SW	34	39	11	2.91
SW SW	34	39	11	2.91

Original Plat of Three Lakes.

12	12		2.91
1	15		3.16
7	15		6.03

Village of Three Lakes, Lake Side Park Addition.

Lot.	Blk.	Amt.
1	1	1.61
2	1	1.61
3	1	1.61
4	1	1.61
5	1	1.61
6	1	1.61
7	1	1.61
8	1	1.61
9	1	1.61
10	1	1.61
11	1	1.61
12	1	1.61
1	2	1.61
2	2	1.61
3	2	1.61
4	2	1.61
5	2	1.61
6	2	1.61
7	2	1.61
8	2	1.61
9	2	1.61
10	2	1.61
11	2	1.61
12	2	1.61
1	3	1.61
2	3	1.61
3	3	1.61
4	3	1.61
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7	3	1.61
8	3	1.61
9	3	1.61
10	3	1.61
11	3	1.61
12	3	1.61
1	4	1.61
2	4	1.61
3	4	1.61
4	4	1.61
5	4	1.61
6	4	1.61
7	4	1.61
8	4	1.61
9	4	1.61
10	4	1.61
11	4	1.61
12	4	1.61
1	5	1.61
2	5	1.61
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11	5	1.61
12	5	1.61
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8	6	1.61
9	6	1.61
10	6	1.61
11	6	1.61
12	6	1.61
1	7	1.61
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12	7	1.61
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2	8	1.61
3	8	1.61
4	8	1.61
5	8	1.61
6	8	1.61
7	8	1.61
8	8	1.61
9	8	1.61
10	8	1.61
11	8	1.61
12	8	1.61
1	9	1.61
2	9	1.61
3	9	1.61
4	9	1.61
5	9	1.61
6	9	1.61
7	9	1.61
8	9	1.61
9	9	1.61
10	9	1.61
11	9	1.61
12	9	1.61
1	10	1.61
2	10	1.61
3	10	1.61
4	10	1.61
5	10	1.61
6	10	1.61
7	10	1.61
8	10	1.61
9	10	1.61
10	10	1.61
11	10	1.61
12	10	1.61
1	11	1.61
2	11	1.61
3	11	1.61

Lot.	Blk.	Amt.
6	40	2.37
7	40	2.37
10	40	2.37
11	40	4.44
12	40	2.54
14	40	2.54
15	40	2.09

First Addition to Lake Side Park Addition to the Village of Three Lakes, being a fraction of the SW, SE or Lot 4, Sect. 6 T 38 R 11, Village of Pennington.

16	0	2.27
17	0	2.27

New Addition to the Village of Monico by H. F. Dorr or Wisconsin Sulphite Fibre Co.'s Addition.

3	3	3.24

Village of Monico Old Plat.

1	1	1.61
2	1	1.61
3	1	1.61
1	2	1.86
2	2	1.86
3	2	1.86
4	2	1.86
5	2	1.86
1	3	1.86
2	3	1.86
3	3	1.86
4	3	1.86
5	3	1.86
1	4	11.74
2	4	4.46
3	4	1.86

Village of Tomahawk Lake.

2	3	13.69
5	3	3.73
For tax of 1898	4	2.46
For tax of 1898	5	2.46

Village of Pelican Lake.

2	11	4.27
6	12	2.91

Village of Pennington.

1	4	1.77
2	4	1.77
3	4	1.77
4	4	1.77
5	4	1.77
6	4	1.77
7	4	1.77
8	4	1.77
9	4	1.77
10	4	1.77
11	4	1.77
12	4	1.77
13	4	1.77
14	4	1.77
15	4	1.77
16	4	1.77
17	4	1.77
18	4	1.77
19	4	1.77
20	4	1.77
21	4	1.77
22	4	8.14
23	4	8.14
24	4	8.14
1	5	1.77
2	5	1.77
3	5	1.77
4	5	1.77
5	5	1.77
6	5	1.77
7	5	1.77
8	5	1.77
9	5	1.77
10	5	1.77
11	5	1.77
12	5	1.77
13	5	1.77
14	5	1.77
15	5	1.77
16	5	1.77
17	5	1.77
18	5	1.77
19	5	1.77
20	5	1.77
21	5	1.77
22	5	1.77
23	5	1.77
24	5	1.77

D. E. Briggs' Addition.

1	A	1.61
2	A	1.61
3	A	1.61
4	A	1.61
5	A	1.61
6	A	1.61
7	A	1.61
8	A	1.61
9	A	1.61
10	A	1.61
11	A	1.61
12	A	1.61
1	20	1.61
2	20	1.61
3	20	1.61
4	20	1.61
5	20	1.61
6	20	1.61
7	20	1.61
8	20	1.61
9	20	1.61
10	20	1.61
11	20	1.61
12	20	1.61
1	21	1.86
2	21	1.86
3	21	1.86
4	21	1.86
5	21	1.86
6	21	1.86
7	21	1.86
8	21	1.86
9	21	1.86
10	21	1.86
11	21	1.86
12	21	1.86
1	22	1.61
2	22	1.61
3	22	1.61
4	22	1.61
5	22	1.61
6	22	1.61
7	22	1.61
8	22	1.61
9	22	1.61
10	22	1.61
11	22	1.61
12	22	1.61
1	23	1.61
2	23	1.61
3	23	1.61
4	23	1.61
5	23	1.61
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9	23	1.61
10	23	1.61
11	23	1.61
12	23	1.61
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9	24	1.61
10	24	1.61
11	24	1.61
12	24	1.61
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12	25	1.61
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12	26	1.61
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11	27	1.61
12	27	1.61
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8	28	1.61
9	28	1.61
10	28	1.61
11	28	1.61
12	28	1.61
1	29	1.61
2	29	1.61
3	29	1.61
4	29	1.61
5	29	1.61
6	29	1.61
7	29	1.61
8	29	1.61
9	29	1.61
10	29	1.61
11	29	1.61
12	29	1.61
1	31	1.86
2	31	1.86
3	31	1.86
4	31	1.86
5	31	1.86
6	31	1.86
7	31	1.86
8	31	1.86
9	31	1.86
10	31	1.86
11	31	1.86
12	31	1.86
1	32	1.86
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12	32	1.86
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12	33	1.86
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11	34	1.86
12	34	1.86
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3	35	1.86
4	35	1.86
5	35	1.86
6	35	1.86
7	35	1.86
8	35	1.86
9	35	1.86
10	35	1.86
11	35	1.86
12	35	1.86
1	36	1.61
2	36	1.61
3	36	1.61
4	36	1.61
5	36	1.61
6	36	1.61
7	36	1.61
8	36	1.61
9	36	1.61
10	36	1.61
11	36	1.61
12	36	1.61
1	37	2.02
2	37	2.02
3	37	1.86
4	37	1.86
5	37	2.02
6	37	2.02
7	37	2.02
8	37	2.02
9	37	2.02
10	37	2.02
11	37	2.02
12	37	2.02
1	40	2.37
2	40	2.37
3	40	2.37
4	40	2.37
5	40	2.37

Description.			Amt.
All that unplatted portion of Mill Lots "D" and "C" except that part of Mill Lot "D" sold to M. E. Keenan and John Proctor and except that portion of Mill Lot C sold to H. E. Deemer			637.92
First Addition to City of Rhinelander.			
	1	8	9.16
	6	15	26.69
	5	25	2.50
Replat of Mill Lots "C" and "D."			
Lot 5 of Sec. 31, Town 37, Range 9, excepting a piece of land described as follows: Commencing at SW corner of said Lot 5 and running thence east along the section line 350 ft.; thence running north to the north line of the right of way of the M. L. S. and W. Ry. Co. right of way; thence running west 50 ft.; thence running north to the W I a. River; thence running in a westerly course along the bank of said river to the west side of said Lots 5; thence running south along section line to the place of beginning; also excepting the right of way of the M. L.S. and W. R.R.			20.91
S. H. Albans' Addition to city of Rhinelander.			
	11	4	23.86
	5	5	11.84
	6	6	26.22
	7	10	8.20
Coon and Parnes' Addition to City of Rhinelander.			
	1	2	2.20
	2	2	2.20
The N ½ of 5 and 6			13.52
The N 18 ft of 2 and 1			8.14
7 and 8			10.14
Cohn, Hing and Slimmer's First Addition to City of Rhinelander.			
Und ½	1	1	2.20
Und ½	2	1	2.05
Und ½	3	1	2.05
	5	1	2.81
	6	1	2.81
Und ½	7	1	2.05
	8	1	2.20
	9	1	2.27
	10	1	2.81
	11	1	2.81
	12	1	2.81
	13	1	2.81
	14	1	2.81
Und ½	15	1	2.05
Und ½	16	1	2.05
Und ½	1	2	2.20
Und ½	2	2	2.05
Und ½	3	2	2.05
Und ½	4	2	2.20
Und ½	5	2	2.20
Und ½	6	2	2.20
Und ½	7	2	2.20
Und ½	8	2	2.20
Und ½	11	2	2.05
Und ½	12	2	2.20
Und ½	1	3	2.20
Und ½	2	3	2.20
Und ½	3	3	2.27
	4	3	2.81
Und ½	5	3	2.05
Und ½	6	3	2.20
Und ½	7	3	2.20
Und ½	8	3	2.05
	9	3	2.81
	10	3	2.81
Und ½	11	3	2.05
Und ½	12	3	2.20
Und ½	1	4	1.83
Und ½ of N ½	2	5	1.83
Und ½	3	6	2.65
Und ½	4	6	2.05
Und ½	5	6	2.05
Und ½	1	7	2.20
	2	7	2.81
	3	8	3.27
	4	8	3.78
	5	8	3.78
	6	8	2.81
	7	8	2.81
	8	8	2.81
	9	8	7.17
Cohn, Hing and Slimmer's Second Addition to City of Rhinelander.			
Und ½ 12		1	1.66
Und ½ 1		2	1.98
Und ½ 2		2	1.98
Und ½ 3		2	2.20
Und ½ 4		2	1.98
Und ½ 5		2	1.94
Und ½ 6		2	1.98
Und ½ 7		2	1.98
Und ½ 8		2	1.94
Und ½ 9		2	1.98
Und ½ 10		2	1.98
Und ½ 11		2	1.98
Und ½ 12		2	1.98
Und ½ 1		3	1.98
Und ½ 2		3	1.98
Und ½ 3		3	1.94
Und ½ 4		3	1.98
Und ½ 6		3	2.20
Cohn, Hing and Slimmer's Third Addition to City of Rhinelander.			
	2	2	18.90
Und ½ 5		3	2.20
Und ½ 6		3	2.63
Und ½ 4		3	2.63
Second Addition to City of Rhinelander.			
	4	1	16.49
N ½ of E 32 ft.	4	3	12.07
S 60 ft. of	1	6	21.19
Commencing on NE corner of Blk 7, thence running west on north line 50 ft., thence south parallel with east line 50 ft.; thence east parallel with north line 50 ft. to east boundary line, thence north on east line 90 ft. to place of beginning	4	11	4.23
Lots 4, 5 and 6	4	16	19.49
	6	21	136.84
	2	22	5.23
	2	23	8.64
S. H. Albans' Second Addition to City of Rhinelander.			
All of Lot 8, Block 2, except that portion taken off by Stevens St...			1.83
All of Lot 1, Block 4, except that portion taken off by Stevens St., as extended			2.50
All of Lot 2, Block 4, except that portion taken off by Stevens St., as extended			1.83
	10	4	2.60
	1	10	3.28
J. M. Keenan's First Addition to City of Rhinelander.			
	3	1	25.25
D. E. Stevens' Replat of Mill Lot D.			

Lot.	Blk.	Amt.
11	4	3.27
12	4	3.27
15	4	3.27
16	4	3.27
19	4	3.27

Commencing at the ne corner of lot 27, Block 4, running west 94 feet on north line of said lot, thence south parallel with e line 80 ft, thence e 40 ft to e line of lot, thence n 80 ft to the place of beginning			2.20
Commencing at the sw corner of Lot 27, Blk 4, running north w line 160 ft to the nw corner of said lot, thence e 40 ft on n line of said lot, thence s parallel with said first line 160 ft to s line of said lot, thence 40 ft to the place of beginning.			2.20
Commencing on the ne corner of lot 23, blk 4, thence w 40 ft, thence s parallel with w line of said lots 160 ft to sw corner of lot 8, thence e on s line of said lot 40 ft, thence n parallel with said first line 160 ft to place of beginning			2.81
Keenan's Second Addition to City of Rhinelander.			

Lot.	Blk.	Amt.
10	1	2.27
11	1	2.91
12	1	1.83
13	1	1.83
14	1	2.56
2	3	2.27
1	4	2.27
2	4	1.83
6	8	61.55

Pelican Addition.

11	6	15.90

Town Site of Pelican.

2	3	26.74
3	3	26.24
4	3	3.28

Lot.	Blk.	Amt.
9	3	12.07
13	3	2.80
15	3	2.56
1	6	63.27
9	5	1.53
17	5	1.53
14	5	1.53
15	6	2.20
11	6	1.53
15	6	1.53
16	6	2.73
19	6	1.53
20	6	1.53
21	6	1.53
1	12	1.53
2	12	1.53
6	12	2.21
7	12	2.21
8	12	2.21
9	12	2.21
10	12	2.21
2	6	2.20
3	6	2.20
4	6	2.21
5	6	2.21
6	6	2.21
7	6	2.21
8	6	2.21
9	6	2.21
10	6	2.20
Und ¼ of all of the nw sw unplatted	5	26	9	2.29
Und 2/3 of all of the se sw unplatted	5	35	9	6.29
Lot 11	6	25	9	4.20
Lot 7	6	26	9	25.21
Und 2/3 of all of the nw sw unplatted	22	27	9	7.19
Und 2/3 sw sw	22	27	9	2.90
Lot 9	26	37	8	4.75
G. S. Coon's Addition to City of Rhinelander.				
	12	2		1.83
	13	2		2.20
17 and 18		2		2.20
11 and 12		2		2.56
	2	4		1.83
	3	4		1.83
	4	5		1.83

Houses for Rent.

I have two good residences, applied with waterworks, which I will rent at $7.00 per month each.

G. S. COON.

For Rent or Sale.

A thoroughly modern house. I also have a fine cutter and robe for sale. Inquire of MRS. J. C. WIXSON.

To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

PHYS'CIANS.

T. B. McINDOE,
Physician & Surgeon,
Rhinelander, Wis
Office Corner Brown and Davenport Streets.

F. L. HINMAN,
Physician and Surgeon
Office in the Hinman Building, Davenport St
Rhinelander, Wis.

T. B. WELCH,
Physician and Surgeon.
Office over Penn & Wood's Hardware Store
Rhinelander, Wis.

C. H. O'CONNOR,
DENTIST.
Office Corner Stevens and Davenport Sts Over Horr's store.

Bilious?

Dizzy? Headache? Pain back of your eyes? It's your liver! Use Ayer's Pills.

Want your moustache or beard a beautiful brown or rich black? Use
Buckingham's Dye
50 cts. of druggists or R. P. Hall & Co., Nashua N.H.

NICK RINSBECK
Shoemaker and Repairer.

Work promptly turned out and satisfactorily done.
Mason Street, Near Viaduct
Rhinelander, Wis.

PATTERN NOVELTIES

Every patron with dressmaking intentions should look at October Butterick Patterns now in stock. A list of original features.

Drop Shoulder Effects
Louis XV. Coat
Kilt-Plaited Skirts
Gored Effects in Skirts.
Box Plaits in Skirts
Skirts with Graduated Circular Flounces.
Strapped Shirt Waists.

Make a special trip to our store for patterns alone and your trip will be an interesting one. Take a copy of the Delineator with you when you leave; it only costs 15 cents. It has in it more information for all women than any other women's magazine published.

C. D. BRONSON.

THE OWL SALOON,
COFFEY & KEARNS, Prop's,
FINE WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS.
LUNCH ROOM IN CONNECTION.
Meals at All Hours.
213 Brown Street, Rhinelander, Wis.

Rhinelander Brewing Company's
BEER

Is the best beverage of its kind on the local or any other market. Strictly pure and healthful. Made from the best materials in the most up-to-date manner.

BUY UP-TO-DATE TAILOR-MADE GOODS.

A. C. DANIELSON,
TAILOR,

has the finest line of cloths ever shown in Rhinelander, and guarantee to patrons the very best of workmanship and service.

PRICES EASY ON THE POCKET.

280 Brown Street, RHINELANDER, WIS

BIG JO FLOUR

25 pound sacks, 50 pound sacks and 100 pound sacks.

There is no better flour made in the country than BIG JO. A trial will convince you of its worth.

WE ALSO HANDLE THE

General Sheridan Uncolored Japan Tea and Flint's Rex Coffee, also Fresh Vegetables and Fruit.

J. N. WHITE

RICHELIEU QUEEN OLIVES
The Most Delicious of Relishes

The Castillians (and thence come the finest of fine Olives) when they began to preserve Olives for eating purposes, were aware that they had found the best process of curing the luscious morsel—and as the Queen would have